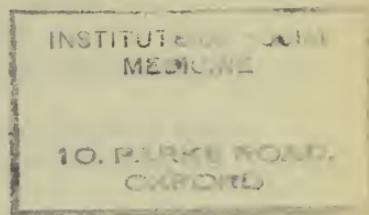


COUNTY COUNCIL OF FIFE.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE COUNTY AND DISTRICTS

DURING

1930

BY

G. PRATT YULE,

M.D., F.R.C.P., B.Sc., (Pub. Health), Edin.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

ST. ANDREWS :
W. C. HENDERSON & SON, LTD.

1931.

COUNT-E-COUNT'R OF LIFE



ТЯОЧЯ ГАИИ

Быть то, что есть, это значит
стремиться к тому, что есть.

Сергей

ЭДУАРД АНДРЕЕВ

Быть то, что есть, это значит
стремиться к тому, что есть.

Сергей

To the County Council of the County of Fife.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my twentieth Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the County.

The Local Government Act, 1929, which came of effect on 16th May, 1930, extended largely the scope and duties of the County Public Health Department.

The form of the Report is that of previous years as it may be the last year when separate figures will be available for the Landward Area.

During 1930 the incidence of infectious disease was low. The mortality rates show satisfactory decrease.

The Landward birth-rate was 18·8 per 1,000, that of the Small Burghs was 17·5. The Scottish birth-rate was 19·3 per 1000 in 1930.

Corrected, for transfers, the death-rate of the Landward Area was 10·87 per 1,000 as compared with 11·7 in 1929 : that of Small Burghs was 11·73 per 1,000. The Scottish death-rate was 13·2 per 1,000 in 1930.

The infantile mortality-rate of the Landward Area was 63·16 during 1930 as compared with 74·4 in 1929, a highly satisfactory decrease, the previous lowest rate being 72 in 1926. The rate in the Small Burghs was 70·64. The Scottish infantile mortality rate was 83 in 1930.

I referred to what appeared to be a check in the steady diminution of deaths from tuberculosis in my Annual Report for 1929. The deaths from tuberculosis in the Landward Area in 1930 numbered 51, equivalent to a tuberculosis death-rate of 0·46 per 1,000 as compared with 77 deaths and a death-rate of 0·69 in 1929. The deaths from tuberculosis in the Small Burghs numbered 88, the death-rate being 0·69 per 1,000. The Scottish death-rate from tuberculosis was 0·88, that of the Landward Areas of Scotland was 0·71 and that of Scottish Small Burghs was 0·75 in 1930.

I desire to acknowledge the unfailing help I have received from the Deputy Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors during a strenuous year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. PRATT YULE,

County Medical Officer.

July, 1931.

Public Health Department,

Cupar, Fife.

STAFF

County Medical Officer of Health.

G. PRATT YULE, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., B.Sc. (Publ Health).

Deputy County Medical Officers.

Health Service—

G. M. McGILLIVRAY, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
G. MATTHEW FYFE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Welfare Service—

R. A. KRAUSE, M.D., D.Sc., D.P.H.

Executive Tuberculosis Officer.

R. L. LEASK, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc. (P.H.), D.P.H.

Area Medical Officers.

ALEX. LUNDIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
JAS. L. NISBET, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
JAS. L. CHISHOLM, M.D., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.
A. SHEILA MACLEOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
DORIS S. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
JANE W. MACDONALD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

County Sanitary Inspectors.

C. A. ALEXANDER.
T. L. BROWN.
WILLIAM DAVISON.
ALEX. FORREST.
MARSHALL GORRIE.
ROBERT JUST.
ALEX. LUMSDEN.
J. S. E. RIDDLE.
JOHN ROSS.
ANDREW STEWART.
R. J. WIGSTON.

Medical Officers, Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres.

Dunfermline—

W. P. S. JOHNSON, M.D.

Kirkcaldy—

G. WISHART McINTOSH, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. (Publ Health).



COUNTY OF FIFE.

**Report by the County Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1930.**

CENSUS 1931.

As the Preliminary Report on the Fourteenth Census of Scotland has now come to hand, the following figures are submitted as of general interest.

The Census, taken on the 26th April, 1931, shows the population of Scotland to be 4,842,554, a decrease of 39,943 compared with that of the Census of 1921. The decrease is equivalent to 0·8 per cent. of the population of 1921. The Census of 1931 is the first recording a decrease of the population. The natural increase of the population in 1921-31 is smaller than in any intercensal period since 1871.

The population of Fife is 276,261 (males 134,548, females 141,713), being 16,664 or 5·7 per cent. less than that recorded in 1921. The decrease in the population is without doubt in measure explainable by the postponement of the Census of 1921, as a result of the prevailing industrial unrest, to the 19th June, 1921, when the summer influx of temporary visitors to the holiday resorts of Fife had already begun.

The burghal population is 173,173, a decrease of 10,428 or 5·7 per cent. on the 1921 Census; the landward population is 103,088, which is 6,236 or 5·7 per cent. less.

The largest burghs in the County are:—Kirkcaldy (inclusive of the burgh of Dysart, annexed 16th May 1930), 43,874; Dunfermline 4,954, Buckhaven-Methil 17,643, Cowdenbeath 12,731, and Lochgelly 2,297. Apart from an increase of 980 or 5·9 per cent. in Buckhaven-Methil, all the above burghs show decreases of population. Of the

remaining burghs in the County, six show increases, the largest being Markinch (23.5 per cent.) and Cupar (10.9 per cent.). The other burghs all show decreases, the largest being found, for the reason already given in such holiday resorts as Elie and Earlsferry (51.2 per cent.), Crail (27.6 per cent.), Kinghorn (17.5 per cent.), and St. Andrews (11.4 per cent.).

The population of the two large burghs of Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy is 78,828 : that of the twenty-two small burghs, 94,345.

The population of the County exclusive of the two large burghs is 197,433.

The populations of the small burghs are as follows :—

Burgh	Census		Burgh	Census	
	1931	1921		1931	1921
Auchtermuchty	1,253	1,238	Kinghorn	2,001	2,425
Buckhaven ..	17,643	16,663	Ladybank ..	1,128	1,168
Burntisland ..	5,389	5,707	Leslie ..	2,477	2,339
Cowdenbeath ..	12,731	14,215	Leven ..	7,411	7,374
Crail ..	1,058	1,461	Lochgelly ..	9,297	10,666
Culross ..	495	508	Markinch ..	1,988	1,610
Cupar ..	4,596	4,146	Newburgh ..	2,152	2,182
Elie-Earlsferry ..	1,098	2,252	Newport ..	3,275	3,295
Falkland ..	791	781	Pittenweem ..	1,619	1,751
Inverkeithing ..	3,185	3,350	St. Andrews ..	8,269	9,336
Kilrenny-			Tayport ..	3,164	3,296
Anstruther ..	3,325	3,641			

The landward populations of the four County Districts are :—Cupar District 14,286, a decrease of 1,132 as compared with the Census 1921 ; Dunfermline District 30,696, a decrease of 4,174 ; Kirkcaldy District 43,324, a decrease of 1,245 ; and St. Andrews District 14,781, a decrease of 419.

The total populations, burghal and landward, of the County Districts are :—Cupar, 24,206 ; Dunfermline 82,061 ; Kirkcaldy 133,404 ; and St. Andrews 36,590.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the sphere of activity of the County Council was enlarged by the transfer to the Council from small burghs of the public health and other functions defined in the First Schedule to the Act.

Under the Second Schedule to the Act, the burghs of Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester were combined as also were the burghs of Elie and Earlsferry. The Burgh of Kirkcaldy annexed on 16th May, 1930, the small burgh of Dysart.

Despite these combinations, Fife continues easily first as the County containing the largest number of small burghs in Scotland, viz., forty-two burghs with a population of 94,345. Fife County Council thus responsible for the largest small-burgh population of any of the counties of Scotland. Ayr County has 14 small burghs with a population of 85,330 ; Banff, 11 small burghs, population 30,007 ; Aberdeen, small burghs, population 38,178 ; Perth, 10 small burghs, population 20,205. On the other hand, Lanark, the most populous County of Scotland, has only two small burghs with a population of 7,516.

POPULATION.

The population of the Landward Area of the County, estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1930, was 111,268. The estimated populations of the Districts of the County were :—Cupar District 14,646, Dunfermline District 36,990, Kirkcaldy District 14,141, and St. Andrews District 14,491.

BIRTHS.

During 1930, there were registered within the County Landward area 2,090 births of which 1,936 were legitimate and 154 were illegitimate.

Area.	Births (Total).		Illegitimate Births.	
	Number	Rate per 1000	Number	Percent'ge of Total Births.
Cupar District ..	226	15·4	15	6·6
Dunfermline District ..	632	17·1	44	7·0
Kirkcaldy District ..	991	22·0	66	6·7
Andrews District ..	241	16·6	29	12·0
County Landward ..	2,090	18·8	154	7·4

The number of births in the Landward Area in 1930 was 100 in excess of that of 1929, the birth-rate being 18·8 per 1,000 as compared with 17·6 in 1929.

The Scottish birth-rate for 1930 was 19·3 per 1,000 being 0·3 more than that of the previous year.

The following table shows the number of births registered in each of the four Districts during the last seventeen years :—

Year.	Cupar District.	Dunfermline District.	Kirkcaldy District.	St. Andrews District.	Fife County
1914	285	983	1,479	256	3,003
1915	253	877	1,229	266	2,625
1916	259	842	1,098	221	2,420
1917	248	776	1,008	223	2,255
1918	229	873	1,086	213	2,401
1919	238	854	1,151	215	2,458
1920	306	1,049	1,473	310	3,138
1921	282	1,032	1,359	289	2,962
1922	255	825	1,177	263	2,520
1923	232	780	1,242	262	2,516
1924	249	831	1,249	279	2,608
1925	223	763	1,164	252	2,402
1926	268	779	1,192	235	2,474
1927	235	638	1,019	235	2,127
1928	217	671	1,010	226	2,124
1929	231	584	954	221	1,990
1930	226	632	991	241	2,090

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages allocated to the Landward Area number 558 (Cupar District 91, Dunfermline District 179, Kirkcaldy District 214, and St. Andrews District 74). There were 553 marriages in 1930.

GENERAL MORTALITY.

The number of deaths corrected for transfers allocated to the Landward Area of the County in 1930 was 1,210 as compared with 1,294 in 1929 and 1,247 in 1928. The County Landward death-rate, corrected for transfers, was 10·87 per 1,000 of the estimated population (111,261). In 1929, the death-rate was 11·67 per 1,000.

The number of deaths and relative rates for each of the four County Districts are set forth below :—

AREA	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 corrected for Transfers.	Rate per 1000 corrected for Transfers and adjusted for a and sex distribution.
Cupar District ..	215	14·7	11·2
Dunfermline District ..	350	9·5	10·4
Kirkcaldy District ..	483	10·7	11·9
St. Andrews District ..	162	11·2	9·6
Fife County Landward ..	1210	10·87	..

The Scottish death-rate of 1930 was 13·2 per 1,000.

A summary of the causes of death registered in the County Landward rea during 1930 is set forth in the attached table. During 1930, there as only one death from measles and one death from whooping cough, wo of the diseases most fatal to young children. In 1929 there were 5 deaths from whooping-cough under two years of age. The deaths om diphtheria and influenza were 8 and 10 respectively in 1930 as compared with 13 and 54 in 1929. Bronchitis and pneumonia proved much less frequent causes of death in 1930 than in 1929.

It is apparent that the common infectious diseases were not a serious use of mortality during 1930.

CAUSES OF DEATH. LANDWARD AREA OF FIFE COUNTY, 1930.

Cause of Death.	All Ages.		55—65—75—85 up. w'ards	
	Both Sexes	Males Fem'l's	10—15—20—25—35—45—55—65—75—85	10—15—20—25—35—45—55—65—75—85
Enteric Fever
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria
Influenza
Encephalitis Lethargica
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis
Other Epidemic Diseases
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System
Tuberculous Meningitis
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Malignant Tumours
Rheumatic Fever
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous)
Apoplexy
Heart Disease
Diseases of Arteries
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)
Other Respiratory Diseases
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)
Appendicitis
All Diseases of Liver (non-malignant)
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic
Puerperal Sepsis
Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy, etc.
Diseases of Early Infancy and Malformations
Suicide
Other Violent Deaths
Other Defined Diseases
Causes, Ill-Defined or Unknown

Percentage

100.00000000000000

100

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100

The most frequent causes of death were :—Tuberculosis, 51 (4·2 per cent.) ; malignant tumours, 134 (11·1 per cent.) ; apoplexy, 128 (10.6 per cent.) ; heart disease and diseases of the arteries, 212 (17·5 per cent.) ; bronchitis, pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory stem, 162 (13·4 per cent.) ; and diseases of early infancy and malformation, 82 (6·8 per cent.).

The table shows the numbers of deaths at the several age-periods as percentage of the total deaths. It is worthy of note, in a year when the general mortality was satisfactorily low, that 11 per cent. of all deaths occurred at ages under one year—an index of the need for antenatal care and maternity service and child welfare work.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table sets forth the causes of death of infants under one year of age.

Deaths of Infants under One Year—Landward County, 1930.

Disease.	Cupar District.	Dunfermline District.	Kirkcaldy District.	St. Andrews District.	County Landward A.R.E..	Per Cent.
Measles . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	0·76
Other Epidemic Diseases . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	0·76
Tuberculous Meningitis . . . . .	..	..	2	..	2	1·51
of Intestines and Peritoneum . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	0·76
Meningitis (not Cerebro-Spinal or Tuberculous) . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	0·76
bronchitis . . . . .	..	1	3	..	4	3·03
Pneumonia	1	6	3	3	13	9·85
arrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	3	4	6	..	13	9·85
Seas of Early Infancy and Malformation	10	27	30	14	81	61·35
Other Violent Deaths	1	..	..	..	1	0·76
Other Defined Diseases	1	5	7	..	13	9·85
Deaths Ill-defined or Unknown . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	0·76
Total	16	45	54	17	132	100·00

The deaths of children under one year numbered 132 during 1930, equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of 63·16 per 1,000 births registered during the year.

In 1929, there were 148 deaths of infants, the infantile mortality rate being 74·37. In 1928, the infant deaths numbered 174, the infant mortality rate being 81·92.

The infantile mortality rate of the Landward Area of the County in 1930 is the lowest ever recorded. In 1926, the rate was 72, the lowest figure reached prior to 1930.

The infantile mortality rate of Scotland during 1930 was 83 : the rate of the County Districts of Scotland was 69. It is pleasing therefore to be in a position to record a rate of 63 for the Landward County.

The most common causes of infant deaths during 1930 were bronchitis, pneumonia, diarrhoea and enteritis, and diseases of early infancy and malformation.

Only one infant death occurred during 1930 from measles and none from whooping-cough—two specific diseases which, although often regarded by the laity as not particularly serious, are the most frequent causes of the death of young children and consequently usually important factors in high infantile mortality rates.

It is satisfactory to note that, of the four County Districts, Kirkcaldy has the lowest infantile mortality rate for 1930, viz., 54, each of the other Districts recording 71. This is the lowest rate on record for Kirkcaldy and is all the more pleasing as prior to 1917, the infant mortality rate of the District was almost invariably well over 100 and in 1908 was 139. Doubtless, an important factor in the great saving of infant lives which has occurred in Kirkcaldy District has been the active housing policy pursued by the late District Committee in the interval since the Great War.

The following Table shows the infantile mortality rates of the four County Districts and of the County for the past eighteen years :—

Year.	Cupar District.	Dunfermline District.	Kirkcaldy District.	St. Andrews District.	Fife. County
1913	60	81	98	89	87
1914	49	113	108	74	101
1915	71	111	128	105	114
1916	54	76	100	63	81
1917	60	99	102	63	94
1918	83	103	98	85	97
1919	67	90	91	65	86
1920	78	84	89	32	81
1921	74	88	85	48	82
1922	85	101	104	77	99
1923	77	80	77	64	78
1924	72	101	83	47	84
1925	63	84	80	52	76
1926	71	60	84	47	72
1927	64	99	81	98	86
1928	88	80	93	31	81
1929	100	72	68	81	74
1930	71	71	54	71	63

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

These include enteric (typhoid) fever, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and diarrhoea and enteritis (under two years). The number of deaths attributed to these diseases during 1930 is shown in the following table for the Landward Area of the County :—

Deaths—Principal Epidemic Diseases, Landward County, 1930.

Disease.	Cupar Dist.	Dun- fermline Dist.	Kirk- caldy Dist.	St. An- drews Dist.	Fife County.		
					Num- ber	Rate per 1000	
Enteric Fever	—	2	2	.018	
Measles	—	1	1	.009	
Scarlet Fever,	2	—	4	.036	
Whooping Cough	1	—	1	.009	
Diphtheria	—	8	8	.072	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	3	4	6	13	.116
Total	6	4	19	29	.26
Rate per 1000	0.41	0.11	0.42	0.26	—

The number of deaths from the principal epidemic diseases in the Landward County during 1930 was lower than that of any year of which there is record. In 1930 there were 29 deaths from these causes ; in 1929, there were 39 deaths.

The following figures illustrate the steady decline in mortality from diseases included under the heading of "principal epidemic diseases" since 1914. During the five years 1914-18, there were 560 deaths from these causes, an average of 112 per annum ; in the next quinquennium, 1919-23, there were 422 deaths, an average of 84.4 per annum ; in the years 1924-28, there were 320 deaths, an average of 64 per annum. It is obvious from these figures that the mortality from epidemic disease is definitely on the down grade and that infective disease and mortality therefrom has been of low incidence during the years 1929-30.

The chief factors ensuring a high death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases are measles and whooping cough, the two diseases most frequently fatal to young children.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

The number and age distribution of the deaths from pulmonary and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in the Landward Area during 1930 are set forth in tabular form.

There were 51 deaths registered as caused by tuberculosis in 1930 as compared with 77 in 1929, 69 in 1928, 66 in 1927, 71 in 1926 and 9 in 1925.

Pulmonary tuberculosis caused 34 deaths in 1930 as compared with 49 in 1929, 36 in 1928, 43 in 1927, 42 in 1926 and 64 in 1925.

The deaths attributed to non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1930 numbered 17 as against 28 in 1929, 33 in 1928, 23 in 1927, 29 in 1926 and 32 in 1925.

The total deaths from tuberculosis in 1930 were 26 less than in 1929, the deaths from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1930 were 15 and 11 respectively less than in 1929.

The death-rate of the Landward Area of the County in 1930 from tuberculosis was 0·46 per 1,000 of the estimated population, by far the lowest rate hitherto recorded. The death-rate from tuberculosis in Scotland was 0·88 per 1,000 in 1930 and that of the County District (Landward Areas) of Scotland was 0·71 per 1,000.

In the Annual Report for 1929, the decline in the numbers dying from tuberculosis was illustrated by figures. During recent years there had been a halt in the steady continuous decrease in the annual numbers dying from tuberculosis, and it is pleasing to be in a position to record the large diminution in landward deaths from this cause in 1930.

Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1930—Landward County.

Area.					All Ages	
	Under 5 years.	5-15	15-25	25-45 upwards	Number	Rate per 1000
Cupar District	1	0·20
Dunfermline District	7	0·19
Kirkcaldy District	19	0·42
St. Andrews District	5	0·35
Fife County	34	0·31
<hr/>						
Cupar District	1	..	0·14
Dunfermline District	6	0·16
Kirkcaldy District	8	0·18
St. Andrews District	1	0·06
Fife County	2	0·15
<hr/>						
Total Tuberculosis—						
Fife County	51	0·46
Per cent.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (SMALL BURGHS).—The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the Small Burghs of the County was 6 equivalent to a death-rate of 0·69 per 1,000 of the estimated population (98,133). The deaths from pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 46 and 22 respectively, equivalent to death-rates of 0·47 and 0·22 per 1,000.

The death-rate from tuberculosis of the small burghs of Scotland in 1930 was 0·75 per 1,000 : the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·51 per 1,000.

It is apparent therefore that in so far as tuberculosis is concerned Fife occupies a favourable position among the Counties of Scotland.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The deaths certified as caused by cancer throughout the Landward Area numbered 134 (Cupar District 35, Dunfermline District 3, Kirkcaldy District 45, St. Andrews District 20), equivalent to a death rate of 1·20 per 1,000. In 1929 there were 135 deaths attributed to cancer.

The deaths from cancer in the small burghs numbered 128, equivalent to a death-rate of 1·30 per 1,000.

DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE.

There were 80 deaths in the Landward Area from violence (including 11 from suicide) in 1930 as compared with 67 in 1929. The death rate was 0·82 per 1,000.

The number of violent deaths in the Small Burghs was 63 (including 11 from suicide), equivalent to a rate of 0·64 per 1,000.

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in the Landward Area during 1930 was 162, equivalent to a death-rate of 1·6 per 1,000. In 1929 there were 190 deaths, the death-rate being 1·9 per 1,000. In 1930, the number of deaths attributed to bronchitis was 80, pneumonia 66, and other diseases of the respiratory system 16.

The number of deaths in the small burghs from diseases of the respiratory system in 1930 was 151, viz., bronchitis 64, pneumonia 80, and other diseases of the respiratory system 14. The death-rate was 1·54 per 1,000.

Diseases of the respiratory system kill at the extremes of life, the under five and those over fifty.

SLEEPY SICKNESS.

Eight deaths were attributed to this disease, encephalitis lethargica, in 1930 in the Landward Area (Dunfermline District 3, Kirkcaldy District 3). There were two deaths from the disease in the small burghs in 1930.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Detailed information of the numbers of the compulsorily notifiable infectious diseases recorded during 1930 is furnished in the District and Burgh reports.

The following table sets forth the age distribution of all persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases in the Landward Area and small Burghs of the County during 1930 and also the numbers removed to Hospital for treatment.

In all, 3,398 persons were notified as suffering from infectious diseases of whom 1,435 (42.23 per cent.) were removed for hospital treatment.

The largest number of notifications (1,029) was received in respect of cases of chickenpox which only exceptionally are admitted to hospital.

Of 715 persons suffering from scarlet fever, 684 or 95.7 per cent. were treated in hospital. Of patients suffering from diphtheria 97.3 per cent. were treated in hospital, and of those suffering from acute primary pneumonia 28.9 per cent. were granted hospital treatment. Of the patients notified as suffering from tuberculosis 29 per cent. were admitted to hospital during the year.

Compared with 1929, there was a definite decline in the incidence of infectious diseases during 1930. There was no epidemic prevalence of any infection throughout the County, either in the Landward Area or small Burghs.

Notifications—Infectious Diseases, Landward Area and Small Burghs.

DISEASE	At all Ages.	At Age—Years						Cases removed to Hospital	Cases not removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and upwa'ds		
Typhoid or Enteric Fever	19	..	..	6	4	6	2	1	19 ..
Typhus Fever
Smallpox	165	453	42	3	..	..
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	..	715	6	89	265	31	2	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	..	442	8	9	47	58	71	28	684 31
Erysipelas	..	193	..	..	11	14	..	18	430 12
Puerperal Fever	25	..	..	..	..	..	169 7
Cholera
Relapsing Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Continued Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	..	1029	53	313	626	31	5	1	..
Infective Jaundice
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantile Paralysis	1	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Encephalitis	1	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	7	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	..	426	29	100	130	71	57	30	123 3
Acute Influenza Pneumonia	..	65	2	6	12	13	17	10	5 7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	179	..	7	29	54	59	29	1 +63 116
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	169	3	40	71	23	26	5	1 +38 131
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	29	..	..	1	13	16	..	14 15
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	4 ..
Total	..	3398	189	732	1605	335	338	154	1435 1963 11

Cases notified in a previous year and removed to Hospital.

for the first time during 1930.

11

303

58

7

116

+9

+2

..

PUERPERAL SEPSIS AND ALLIED CONDITIONS.

Puerperal fever was made a notifiable disease under the provisions of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889. Under Section 8 of the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland), 1929, which came of force on 1st October 1929, puerperal pyrexia became notifiable. This precautionary step was taken for the purpose of safeguarding the lives of women in child-birth in view of the high mortality from puerperal conditions prevailing throughout Scotland generally.

During 1930, the numbers of notifications of puerperal sepsis and puerperal pyrexia received were :—Landward Area 12 and 19; Small Burghs 13 and 10 respectively. The numbers of deaths from puerperal conditions were :—Landward Area—puerperal sepsis 4, other diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition 15: Small Burghs—puerperal sepsis 5, other diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition 4: a total of 28 deaths.

In all cases of abnormal pregnancy or parturition, consultative advice is available to the medical practitioner and admission to hospital granted on request.

SMALL BURGHS.

The annexed table furnishes a summary of the more important figures in respect of the small burghs of the County. The populations are those estimated by the Registrar General to the middle of 1930, the total population of the twenty-two burghs being 93,133.

The number of births registered in 1930 was 1,713, equivalent to a birth-rate of 17·46 per 1,000. The birth-rate of all small burghs in Scotland was 18·2 per 1,000.

There were 568 marriages, the marriage-rate being 5·8 per 1,000 as compared with 7·0 for all small burghs.

The deaths registered numbered 1,151. The natural increase of the population was 562 (balance of births over deaths). The death-rate is 11·73 per 1,000, that of Scottish small burghs being 13·4.

The infantile mortality rate, i.e., the number of deaths under one year as a proportion of the births registered, was 70·64 as compared with 76 throughout Scottish small burghs.

The death-rate from all tuberculosis was 0·69 per 1,000, that of monetary tuberculosis being 0·47 per 1,000 as compared with 0·75 and 0·51 respectively for Scottish small burghs generally.

The deaths from the principal epidemic diseases were 29, equivalent to a rate of 0·3 which again compares favourably with that of Scottish small burghs, viz., 0·4 per 1,000.

SCHOOL CLOSURE.

The prevalence of infectious diseases during 1930 was not such as to render necessary the temporary closure of any school in part or whole for the prevention of infection.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL.

The County Council as County Public Health Local Authority is responsible for the administration of the scheme of control throughout the landward area and twenty-two burghs therein comprising a population of 197,433.

On receipt of a certificate of notification of tuberculosis, or suspected tuberculosis, the patient is visited and examined in his home by the Executive Tuberculosis Officer, with a view to confirmation of the diagnosis and determination of the nature of the treatment (sanatorium domiciliary) to be given. Frequently patients are seen within a day or two and commonly within a week or ten days of receipt of notification.

During 1930, the number of persons notified as suffering from tuberculosis within the Landward Area was 165 (pulmonary 77, non-pulmonary 88), and within the small burghs 183 (pulmonary 104, non-pulmonary 79), the total for the County Area being 348 (pulmonary 181, non-pulmonary 167).

The following statement shows for recent years the numbers of notifications of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis for the landward Area and the small burghs :—

Year	LANDWARD			BURGHAL		
	Pul. Tb.	Non-pl. Tb.	Total	Pul. Tb.	Non-pl. Tb.	Total
1925	129	120	249	92	73	165
1926	96	114	210	84	52	136
1927	61	86	147	82	59	141
1928	68	93	161	54	61	115
1929	72	100	172	75	68	143
1930	77	88	165	104	79	183

Compared with 1929, there were seven notifications less in the landward area but forty more in the burghs than in 1930. The steady fall in the number of notifications received during the first three years noted in the table has not continued during 1928, 1929 and 1930.

The number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register and under supervision by the County Health Department on 31st December, 1930, was 928 (pulmonary 462, non-pulmonary 466).

The admission to Glenlomond Sanatorium of 206 patients was arranged during 1930 from the following areas :—

LANDWARD.—Cupar District, 7 ; Dunfermline District, 22 ; Kirkcaldy District, 48 ; St. Andrews District, 3.

BURGHAL.—Cowdenbeath, 20 ; Buckhaven and Methil, 22 ; Burntisland, 2 ; Cupar, 2 ; Inverkeithing, 5 ; Dysart, 2 ; Lochgelly, 6 ; Newburgh, 3 ; St. Andrews, 6 ; Kinghorn 2 ; Leven, 5 ; Tayport, 5 ; Auchtermuchty 1 ; Kilrenny, 5 ; Leslie, 2 ; Newport, 3 ; Falkland,

Three of these patients were admitted at the cost of the Ministry of Pensions. In addition 34 patients were admitted from areas outside the County of Fife.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.—Additional nourishment was supplied during the year to 113 patients at a cost of approximately £210 16s 10d or £1 17s 4d per patient. The articles of food supplied are milk, egg, meat, oatmeal, cod liver oil and malt, etc.

With four exceptions the patients granted additional nourishment the cost of the County Tuberculosis Authority were resident in the two western mining districts of the County (Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy) where the financial circumstances of numerous households were barely sufficient for the needs of the family even in health. Tuberculosis probably, of all diseases, the most potent cause of poverty, more particularly when the bread-winner is affected. No endeavour is made therefore to define an amount per head of family per week beyond which additional nourishment will not be granted. Grants of food have often to be given for long periods if any benefit is to be derived, and the amount spent depends on the time they have to be continued rather than on the number of cases dealt with.

LUPUS (Tuberculosis of the Skin).—Seven patients suffering from lupus were granted during 1930 travelling facilities to enable them to attend Edinburgh Royal Infirmary for treatment at a cost of £142 0s 6d.

Under the Scheme of the County Tuberculosis Authority for the supply of drugs and dressings to tuberculosis patients, forty-seven medical practitioners prescribed for 308 patients at a cost of £291 14s 6d. The average cost per patient was 18s 11½d, and the average cost per doctor was £6 4s 2d.

Report by Dr. R. L. Leask, Executive Tuberculosis Officer, on work done during 1930 :—

The year has seen the coming into force of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, but this has resulted in little change in the executive tuberculosis work. The Burgh of Dysart, previously within the scope of the County Tuberculosis Scheme, is now amalgamated with the Burgh of Kirkcaldy with consequent transference of tuberculosis administration to the latter. With the re-arrangement of the

medical staff occasioned by the new regime, Dr. G. M. McGillivray relinquished his tuberculosis duties in the eastern division of the county and since then the executive tuberculosis work for the whole county has been undertaken by myself. In making my report, therefore, I include the work done by Dr. McGillivray during the earlier part of the year.

There has been in evidence a gradual improvement in the notification of cases of tuberculosis and an obvious desire on the part of medical practitioners to co-operate with us in an endeavour to secure early recognition of the disease. In the diagnosis of tuberculosis in an early age lies our only hope of really successful treatment, and yet it is an unfortunate fact that a large proportion of the new cases notified every year are beyond cure. Of 88 deaths from tuberculosis of the lung during 1930, 4 were not notified or notified only at or after death, 16 within a month of death and 50 within a year of death. In the case of other forms of tuberculosis, in 29 deaths, the figures were 4, 9 and 20 respectively. Among these non-pulmonary cases, a large proportion of those who died within a month of notification were suffering from tuberculous meningitis, a rapidly fatal form of the disease, where earlier notification was impossible.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is very commonly insidious in its onset. A number of cases are certainly met with in which the disease makes its presence known early and in dramatic fashion as when haemorrhage occurs from the lung, but it is much more usual to find disease which may have been active for many months without causing obvious discomfort to the patient. This fact, together with the disinclination of many people to seek medical advice until they are seriously ill, accounts in large part for delay in recognising the true nature of the malady. On the other hand, cases are encountered in which treatment has been given for months on end for "bronchitis" or "bloodlessness" and in which bacteriological examination of the sputum would at once have revealed the proper diagnosis.

The services of the Tuberculosis Officer are always available to medical practitioners in the county for consultation in cases where tuberculosis is suspected. This branch of the work we consider one of the most important and it is heartening to know that practitioners appreciate any assistance given in this way. It is to be noted that in such cases actual notification is unnecessary. In the diagnosis of suspected tuberculosis, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, further facilities for X-ray examination would prove of great assistance to the executive Tuberculosis Officer. In this connection, a small number of patients, resident within easy travelling distance of Glenlomond sanatorium, have been sent to that institution during the past year for X-ray examination. These, however, were only a fraction of the cases where a radiogram would have been of value.

The contact of the infectious case of pulmonary tuberculosis is receiving increasing attention. It is a known fact that the incidence of tuberculous disease among these contacts is much higher than among the general population. This is readily understood as the opportunities for infection with massive doses of Tuberle Bacilli must be much greater. One may, in the human subject, by the use of tuberculin, determine the presence of tuberculous infection. Steps can then be taken to increase the natural resistance of the body the breaking down of which signifies the onset of tuberculous disease. "Infection" and "disease" are not the same thing and must not be confused. Our aim, therefore, is to watch for any breakdown of resistance where tuberculous infection is known to exist or suspected and for that reason the Tuberculosis Officer and the Health Visitor endeavour to keep in touch as far as possible with the whole household of an infectious patient. With the present staff, anything approaching a complete scheme of surveillance of tuberculosis contacts is impracticable as it means following them up for a great many years after the death, or even cure, of the patient who was the original source of infection. The reason for this is that infection contracted in childhood may remain latent in the body until adult life is reached. Under the circumstances, we do what we can to keep a close watch on the household in which the spectre of tuberculosis has claimed a victim. The figures appended later in the report indicates what has been done in this direction during the past year.

The accommodation in Glenlomond Sanatorium for adult patient of the ambulant type and for children has proved ample throughout the year, but it has not always been found possible to provide beds for sick cases at once. While the latter class of patient has, as a rule, little chance of recovery, it is often found necessary to afford institutional treatment where effective isolation is impossible in an already overcrowded house or where proper nursing at home is impracticable or likely to lead to breakdown in health of other members of the family, as so frequently happens. The offer of sanatorium treatment is too often rejected by the patient who stands to gain most benefit from it, viz. the comparatively early case who insists that he is not sufficiently ill to give up his work far less enter an institution. Economic circumstances and family responsibilities are frequently at the root of such an attitude. With the now closer relationship of this department with the public assistance department, such difficulties should be more easily of solution than formerly. Another regrettable instance is commonly met with when one member of a family has died in a sanatorium and, for sentimental reasons mainly, other infected members steadfastly refuse even to consider admission.

In taking a large view of the tuberculosis problem, it must be realised that improvement in general hygienic and social conditions

ust accompany the other modes of attack. Unhealthy and over-
owed dwellings, insufficient or improper nourishment, overwork
and mental worries all play a part in lowering resistance to tuberculous
vasion. It is unfortunate that the good work done in the sanatorium
considearble expense to the community is often undone in a month
two when the patient returns to the very environmental conditions
hich led to his original breakdown.

I have to thank the County Health Visitors for the valuable assist-
ice given me in the visitation of the tuberculous in their homes. They
ay a most important part in the education of the people in health
atters, and such teaching is necessary in the fight against tuber-
losis.

It was with great pleasure that I attended as County Council repre-
ntative the Annual Conference of the National Association for the
evention of Tuberculosis in London in July last. The opportunity
forded of exchanging views with other workers in the same field of
edicine and of hearing how others were tackling the problem of
berculosis was not one to be missed.

A new duty has devolved upon the Executive Tuberculosis Officer.
ider the Sandstone Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1929, the Home
fice have appointed him medical examiner of workmen entering upon
lployment in the sandstone industry in this country. Seven such
edical examinations were made in 1930.

During the year sixty-one patients (13 pulmonary and 48 non-
lmonary) were taken off the active list as the tuberculous condition
s quiescent and considered unlikely to recur. One hundred and
enty-five (100 pulmonary and 25 non-pulmonary) were rejected as
n-tuberculous. Only seventy-seven of these had ever been on the
berculosis register, the remainder having been under observation as
pected cases. Thirty-seven of the one hundred and twenty-five
es rejected as non-tuberculous had been in Glenlomond Sanatorium
observation at one time or another. Thirty-three notified cases of
berculosis (18 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary) removed outwith
e area of the Fife County Tuberculosis Authority and were taken off
e register.

Appended is an account of the examinations made under the County
berculosis Scheme during the year :—

New Cases.		Old Cases Revisited.		Contacts.			Homes visited.	Ex-service men seen in office.
Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	+	-	?		
15	165	1127	900	13	111	16	2,418	6

A brief analysis of the new cases seen during the year is given below.

The following table shows the number of cases examined prior to notification :—

	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Still under Observation	Total
Pulmonary ..	9	35	11	55
Non-Pulmonary ..	8	5	0	13

Of the forty cases considered non-tuberculous, five had been in the Sanatorium for observation.

Notified Cases (Pulmonary).

Non-Tuberculous Removed from Register.	Still on Register.			Total.
	Sputum.			
	T.B. Pos.	T.B. Neg.	Not. Exam.	
42	59	10	71	172

Fifteen of the forty-two patients written off as non-tuberculous have been in Glenlomond for observation. It will be noted that nearly forty per cent. of the cases retained on the register exhibit tubercle bacilli in the sputum. Of the one hundred and forty cases where the diagnosis of tuberculosis was provisionally confirmed, fifty-six were admitted to Glenlomond Sanatorium during the year. Thirty-nine patients were offered sanatorium treatment but refused it.

Notified Cases (Non-Pulmonary).

Localisation of Disease.	No. of cases seen.	Admitted to Glenlomond.	Diagnosis confirmed.
Superficial Glands	88	11	5
Abdomen	41	20	3
Spine	9	6	3
Hip-Joint	1	1	0
Other bones and joints ..	16	6	3
Lupus	3	0	0
Génito-urinary Organs ..	3	0	0
Other parts	4	0	0
Total	165	44	14

A considerable proportion of the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis examined had been or were later treated at a general hospital. For instance, in about twenty per cent. of gland cases, operations for excision of the glands had been performed and in thirty-two per cent. of the abdominal cases laparotomy was performed.

As regards possible source of infection, 35 per cent. of pulmonary and 3 per cent. of non-pulmonary patients gave a definite history of contact with another tuberculous case. Investigation of what appeared to be an undue incidence of mild glandular tuberculosis in one village brought to light a tuberculous cow in one of the local dairies, but it is very doubtful whether an outbreak of this nature could be attributed to such a recent source of infection.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases applies to the civil county. Formerly the County of Kinross was a joint partner in the scheme, but under Section 10 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County of Kinross was combined with the County of Perth for all purposes for which any small burgh is included within a county and consequently left the combination.

The centres of treatment are the Public Health Dispensary, Market Street, Dunfermline; The Dispensary, Dunnikier Road, Kirkcaldy; and the Public Health Institute, 55 Constitution Street, Dundee.

Comment has been made in the past on the cramped and unsatisfactory accommodation available as a Centre at Market Street, Dunfermline. During 1930, active consideration was again given to the need for more commodious and better-equipped premises. As a result of the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, however, the hospital arrangements for the western portion of the County are under discussion and the question of an appropriate centre for the treatment of venereal diseases in the Dunfermline District has been postponed pending settlement of the general hospital policy.

In conjunction with the Secretary of the Scottish Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council, the routine arrangements for public lectures on the dangers of venereal diseases were continued. Only one lecture was arranged, viz., at Cowdenbeath, an audience of 700 being present. Dr. Johnson, Medical Officer, Public Health Dispensary, Dunfermline, addressed the meeting with great acceptance to and close attention on the part of the audience. Arrangements for a similar lecture at Burntisland fell through owing to difficulty in obtaining an appropriate hall.

The following is a summary of the work of the Centres during 1930 :

DUNFERMLINE CENTRE.—There were 268 (male 183, female 85) new patients, an increase of 13 on the figure for 1929. Of the cases reported at the Market Street Dispensary, 102 were suffering from syphilis, 8 from gonorrhoea, 9 from both syphilis and gonorrhoea, 21 from soft sore, and 47 from conditions other than venereal diseases. Comparing these figures with those for 1929, the outstanding feature is the increase in the number of cases of syphilis attending for treatment, viz., 12 per cent., a result in great measure of the keener interest of the private medical practitioner in securing treatment for patients suffering from the tertiary manifestations of the disease and showing signs of involvement of the central nervous system, the latter a fertile source of admission to Springfield Asylum.

The total attendances at the Dispensary were 9,701, an increase of 393 on the number of 1929. Patients treated in the West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital numbered 13 (male 10, female 3), being on less than in 1929.

KIRKCALDY CENTRE.—The arrangements and facilities provided at the Dispensary, Dunnikier Road, Kirkcaldy, continue as formerly. Towards the close of the year, the appointment of an assistant medical officer (female) was approved, and Dr. Fulton, who has ample specialis experience, was appointed and will undertake the treatment of female patients from 1st January, 1931.

The new cases attending during 1930 numbered 282 (male 226 female 56) an increase of 21 compared with 1929. Of the new patients 88 suffered from syphilis, 107 from gonorrhoea, 13 from soft sore, 10 from mixed infections and 64 from conditions other than venereal diseases.

The total attendances during 1930 were 5,959. Eight patients were admitted to hospital, the same number as in 1929. The number of patients defaulting before completion of treatment was 81 (23 per cent.), being 1·7 per cent less than in the previous year. Pathological specimens taken for examination numbered 1,025, of which 763 were undertaken by University College, Dundee, and the remainder by the Staff of the Centre.

DUNDEE CENTRE.—The Public Health Institute, 55 Constitution Road, Dundee, continues to serve adequately the requirements of the north-eastern area of the County. Dr. Averill reports that the number of new patients from Fife County under treatment during 1930 was 51 (males 33, females 18), of whom 16 suffered from syphilis, 21 from gonorrhoea, 3 from mixed infections, and 11 from conditions other than venereal diseases.

Dr. W. P. S. Johnson, Medical Officer, Dunfermline Centre, continues his competent service as Consultant to Fife District Asylum in connection with mental disease arising from venereal infection.

The cost of transport of necessitous patients to treatment centres as £24 9s 11d in 1930 as compared with £19 2s 11d in 1929 and 32 2s 3d in 1928.

Dr. G. W. McIntosh furnishes in his Annual Report for the Burgh ofirkcaldy detailed information of the work undertaken at that Centre.

The report of Dr. W. P. S. Johnson on the work undertaken at the unfermline Centre is subscribed :—

I have the honour to submit to you a report of the work carried out under the Venereal Diseases Scheme for the County of Fife during the year 1930.

Under the term Venereal Diseases there are three definite maladies and a minor group of infections. The three specific infections comprise syphilis, gonorrhoea and soft sore.

Of these, syphilis is the most grave disease and almost invariably adds to serious involvement of one or other of the vital organs, though he must admit that spontaneous cure is not unknown. The effects of philis on the unborn child are particularly severe and many serious ments of infancy, early childhood and adolescence can be traced to a philitic source, infection with the disease being transmitted to the fspring through the mother.

Gonorrhoea varies considerably in its severity, some cases being of a mild nature and clear up without leaving any untoward disablement while other cases are much more severe and may lead to chronic ill-health or even a fatal issue.

The third infection is soft sore, which though at times troublesome, usually passes off without leaving any serious consequences.

Of the minor group of infections balanitis, which is of a mild nature, ay be cited.

Under the Scheme provision is made for the examination and treat- ent of adult males and females and of children for West Fife at the blic Health Dispensary, Market Street, Dunfermline, and at the est of Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dunfermline, the former ing used as an out-patient Department and the latter for those tients requiring hospital accommodation and treatment.

In the course of the year 268 new patients were examined, being 183 iles and 85 females. In comparing these figures with those of 1929 e finds a decrease of 4 in the case of males and an increase of 17 in spect of females.

These figures are extremely satisfactory when the economic con- ions prevailing in the district during the twelve months in question e considered. The incidence of Venereal Disease is not declining to extent desired but the methods of treatment continue to improve. nical Medical Officers are generally in agreement that the time has

come, or is rapidly approaching, when legislative action should directed against those who default or refuse to submit to examination and treatment. Unless, and until, more power is given to deal with defaulters, then the ideal of prevention is unattainable and the work resolves itself into that of a curative nature only.

The work at the Centre continues to be greatly handicapped owing to lack of satisfactory accommodation and more especially to the degree of isolation.

The total attendances of the two sexes for treatment at the Centre during the year has been 9,701, being an increase of 393 over that of 1929.

Of the cases presenting themselves at the Clinic—

33·2 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhoea.

38·4 per cent. were suffering from syphilis.

3·2 per cent. were suffering from gonorrhoea and syphilis.

7·7 per cent. were suffering from soft sore.

17·5 per cent. were suffering from conditions other than venereal disease.

On examining the above figures more closely and in comparing them with 1929 it will be seen that there is—

A decrease in the percentage of gonorrhoea of 5·2.

An increase in the percentage of syphilis of 12·9.

A decrease in the percentage of conditions other than venereal disease of 10·8.

An increase in the percentage of soft sores of 1·1.

An increase in the percentage of gonorrhoea and syphilis of 2·0.

The above increase in the percentage of syphilis is striking and is due to the greater number of cases of tertiary syphilis and neuro-syphilis sent to the Centre by General Practitioners.

The number of cases admitted to hospital during the year under discussion was 13, being one less than in the year 1929. Of these 10 were males and 3 females.

Taking the females—

One was suffering from syphilis.

One was suffering from gonorrhoea with an accompanying pelvic peritonitis.

One child was admitted with vulvo-vaginitis.

Of the males—

Three were suffering from syphilis.

Six were suffering from gonorrhoea.

One was suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea.

Of those suffering from gonorrhoea, two were cases of prostatic disease and one a severe case of gonococcal arthritis. One case of severe exfoliative dermatitis following the exhibition of the arsenical preparations in the treatment of a syphilitic condition required long and patient attention.

Of the cases treated in hospital all resulted in practically complete recovery except the patient suffering from gonococcal arthritis. In this case considerable improvement was made and after the sufferer was discharged from hospital arrangements were made for treatment to be continued in the form of hot air, massage, etc. By such means it is hoped that the affected joints may be restored to usefulness.

The total number of days in hospital was 432 representing an average of 33·2 days per patient.

Of the cases who have reported during the year—

84 were sent by Medical Practitioners.

166 came of their own free will.

10 were transferred from other Centres.

1 was requested to come by the Education Authority.

7 were requested to come by Parish Authorities.

As in former years the Pathological work in connection with the Centre has been carried out at the Bacteriological Laboratory, University College, Dundee. During the period under discussion 1,365 specimens have been examined being a decrease of 19 on that of 1929, accounted for by the decrease in the percentage of gonorrhoea. In venereal diseases is the association between the work of the Pathologist and the Clinician more intimate than in venereal diseases. In the case of syphilis, for instance, the diagnosis does not ultimately rest on the judgment of a medical man. It rests on the finding of the causal organism (the Spirochete Pallida) in the lesions caused by the disease or by detecting the taint of syphilis in the blood.

With every advance in the means adopted for investigating disease, knowledge has benefitted and the methods employed in its diagnosis and treatment gain a precision rarely attained in any other branch of medicine.

One of the greatest difficulties in the Dunfermline Centre in treating patients who live at a distance from the Clinic and who are suffering from acute gonorrhoea is to ensure that such patients receive daily irrigations. To overcome this difficulty some few years ago a scheme was instigated for those who had facilities at home to carry out domiciliary treatment. On payment of a deposit of 7s 6d an irrigation outfit, consisting of douche can, rubber tubing and male urethral syringe, etc., was loaned out to such patients. Instructions were given as to how such outfits were to be used and the patient was made to understand that on the completion of treatment and on the return of

the outfit, his deposit would be handed back. By this means it was hoped that contact would be maintained between the patient and the Clinic until cure was effected. As a commencement, only a few outfits were distributed, tentatively.

Unfortunately, the scheme has mis-carried. Out of a total of 11 outfits, 4 only have been returned and the patient discharged as cured. The remainder (7 in number) defaulted. Furthermore, one has reason for thinking that these outfits in some cases became a "stand by" for the patient (and some intimate friend) on any subsequent exposure or infection. For this reason the experiment has been allowed to fall into abeyance.

The accommodation available for the treatment of venereal diseases at the Market Street Dispensary becomes more inadequate and more onerous as the years pass. There is a growing tendency on the part of the Medical profession in the district to take advantage of what the Centre offers for diagnostic purposes, etc. It is increasingly imperative that better premises and accommodation should be secured, for the combating of Venereal Disease has a dual aspect. Not only are we aiming at prevention, but the work is very largely of a curative nature, more so perhaps, than in any other branch of Public Health.

As previously stated, syphilis can be transmitted by the mother to the child, hence the treatment of women and children needs special consideration and in order to adequately combat venereal disease in their case, closer co-operation between the Child Welfare Scheme, the Antenatal and Maternity Services is most desirable. Not only so, but in the present state of Public Health, no Department can be thoroughly efficient if it has to pursue a "lonely furrow." There is "wisdom in the multitude of Counsellors" and co-operation and team work is necessary if completely satisfactory results are to be obtained.

No case of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia was reported during the year.

One case of vulvo-vaginitis came under treatment. This condition is a most intractable one to treat and hospitalization of the patient is necessary if satisfactory results are to be obtained. The infection of the patient usually results from contamination of the children's clothing.

In the above case the source of infection was discovered and appropriate means were taken to check the contagion.

The treatment of patients suffering from the after effects of venereal diseases in the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Cupar, was continued during the year and satisfactory results continue to be obtained. With regard to the above Dr. W. Boyd, Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, gives the following report:—

" During the year there have been 8 males and 4 females under treatment. Of this number:—

7 males were suffering from general paralysis of the insane.

1 male was a case of meningo-vascular syphilis.

2 females were cases of general paralysis of the insane.

2 females were suffering from gonorrhoea.

Of the male cases three were discharged, having recovered mentally, two died, one was transferred to another Asylum and two remain under treatment. Both of the patients who died were in an advanced stage of the disease, suffered from convulsive seizures and died before any active treatment was carried out. In the case of the two patients still under treatment there is evidence of dementia and there is no hope of recovery from the mental disorder.

Of the females, two were discharged as recovered, one died and one remains under treatment.

In view of the fact that in most cases the disease is well advanced before the patients are admitted to the Asylum, results are satisfactory. Tryparsamide continues to be used in the treatment of cerebral syphilis with excellent results in the early cases. At the present time it is the best drug of the arsenical group and warrants further trial. None of the serious complications assigned to this drug have ever been experienced and even in those cases with slight impairment of sight, there has been no aggravation of the blindness. In all cases it is most important to institute the treatment early as no benefit can result when the brain has been destroyed by the disease. In several of the chronic cases, treatment has been stopped, as it was felt that no further improvement mentally could take place.

I would point out, however, that the drug has exercised a marked tonic effect on these patients and one does not find the emaciated, bedridden patient, as experienced in Asylum practice of a few years ago."

Dr. Boyd's remarks are most interesting and instructive, and I entirely concur in his valuable opinion. In Tryparsamide a drug has been evolved which is giving most excellent results, not only in Asylum patients but also in cases of syphilis of the central nervous system which show no mental symptoms.

Patients discharged from the Asylum are urged most strongly to continue treatment and one is happy to say that several patients discharged from that Institution some years ago attend the Dunfermline Centre and are leading useful lives. One hopes that those who have gone to other districts have been no less fortunate.

TREATMENT.—All the recognised methods of treatment have been utilised at the Market Street Dispensary, Dunfermline.

In the case of syphilis the principal drugs continue to be salvarsan and its substitutes, preparations of Bismuth and Mercury, etc. The amount of treatment exhibited at the Centre shows a total of 1,040

injections of Salvarsan and its derivatives, 446 injections of Sodium Thiosulphate, and 1,549 injections of Bismuth, etc.

The grand total of injections was 3,035 being an increase of 265 over those of 1929.

Antiseptic therapy continues to be used in gonococcal infection, i.e permanganate of potash, oxycyanide of mercury, picric acid, albargin etc. A large amount of instrumental treatment has also been carried out.

The exacting tests of cure as outlined on previous occasions continue to be employed. From the point of view of preventive medicine this is the most important part of the work, as, unless cure is complete the success has not been achieved.

In presenting this report I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. C. Barclay Reekie, Medical Officer of Health, Dunfermline, for his kindly help on many occasions; to the Matron and Nursing Staff at the West of Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital and to the Nurse and Medical Attendant at the Centre for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

Details of Statistics.

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1930.	New Cases.	Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Sy. & Gon. Soft Sore.						Conditions other than V.D.			Total number of New Cases.	Routine Attendances.			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					
January	..	18	11	5	5	7	3	1	2	4	0	1	1	29	831
February	..	14	9	7	4	3	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	23	769
March	..	17	8	10	7	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	25	825
April	..	5	8	2	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	13	743
May	..	13	8	5	4	2	1	1	0	2	1	3	2	21	791
June	..	21	2	2	1	12	1	1	0	1	0	5	0	23	837
July	..	16	3	4	2	8	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	19	805
August	..	13	6	6	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	786
September	..	21	11	1	6	11	1	2	0	2	0	5	4	32	869
October	..	18	5	2	3	8	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	23	829
November	..	9	8	3	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	17	761
December	..	18	6	7	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	24	855
		183	85	54	48	76	13	6	3	19	2	28	19	268	9701

Record of Injections given and Specimens Examined.

1930.	Arseno benzol Compounds.	Bismuth Etc.	Sodium Thiosulphate Etc.	Total number o Specimen examined
January	87	92	22	171
February	63	135	31	94
March	137	137	33	120
April	90	89	20	79
May	110	128	27	112
June	129	116	47	115
July	85	139	42	117
August	49	128	27	81
September	101	186	68	96
October	66	142	49	134
November	66	114	35	104
December	57	143	45	142
	1040	1549	446	1365

Number of Patients reporting from various Districts.

Alloa	1	Cairneyhill	1	Lochgelly
Aberdeen	1	Dunfermline	63	Lochore
Burntisland	1	Glencairg	13	Limekilns
Burnbank	2	Halbeath	1	Methil
Blairhall	4	Hill of Beath	5	Milnathort
Cowdenbeath	20	Inverkeithing	12	Newmills
Crosshill	2	Kelty	20	Oakley
Crossgates	6	Kinross	11	Queensferry
Cupar (Springfield) ..	15	Kincardine	2	Rosyth
Cardenden	5	Kinglassie	1	Steelend
Carnock	1	Kingseat	1	Saline
Crombie	2	Lassodie	2	Valleyfield
Culross	1	Lumphinnans	2	Walthamstow (Eng.)

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME.

Dr. R. A. Krause, Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Welfare).

The Maternity and Child Welfare Work throughout the County continued on the same lines as in the past until the month of September 1930 when it was possible to bring into effect the provisional arrangements pending the adoption of a scheme of Maternity and Child Welfare Service by the County Council in terms of the Local Government Act 1929.

Dr. Krause, formerly Chief School Medical Officer, was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Welfare), as from 15/5/30, and responsible for the supervision of the health of pre-school and school

children. The Welfare Staff under Dr. Krause's direction consists of six whole-time Area Medical Officers, four whole-time Dentists and twenty-one whole-time Welfare Nurses, while in addition certain of the Welfare work is undertaken by District Association Nurses.

Thus, the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme together with the Scheme of Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children of the late Education Authority have been combined under one Administration providing a service which covers the landward area of the County and small burghs therein. This Scheme furnishes a means of continuous supervision over expectant and nursing mothers and children from birth until fourteen years of age. The services of the Area Medical Officers in a consultative capacity are now available to expectant and nursing mothers and those falling within the necessitous category may have free treatment by the County Dentists.

For some years past the question of the establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics recurred at frequent intervals and latterly the question was postponed in view of the coming into force of the Local Government Act. It has now been found practicable to commence several Centres throughout the County in connection with School Clinics while it is hoped to establish others in the near future.

ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.—The services of the Local Public Assistance Officers in co-operation with the Welfare Nurses are now available in the investigation of applications for additional nourishment in terms of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. Thus a trustworthy statement of the circumstances of the household is available when such applications are under consideration, each being dealt with on its merits.

During 1930, applications were received from the Welfare Nurses on behalf of 699 families. Milk and oatmeal, etc., were granted to 3 families, 70 grants being on behalf of expectant mothers, 111 on behalf of nursing mothers, 247 to families on behalf of children under 5 years of age and 45 where mothers and children generally would benefit. The cost of the additional nourishment granted amounted to £55 3s 9d.

MATERNITY HOMES.—The arrangements with Davaar Maternity Home, Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy Maternity Home continue as in former years.

During 1930, 86 patients were admitted to Davaar Maternity Home and 45 to Kirkcaldy Maternity Home from the County Area and small burghs therein, a total of 131 patients. Of the 131 patients, 23 were wholly or partly necessitous. The amount contributed by patients in respect of their treatment and maintenance in Maternity Homes was £48 4s 9d. The total cost to the County Council, inclusive of the above amount, for the maintenance and treatment of patients in the Maternity Homes was £777 1s 11d.

MIDWIVES ACTS.—During 1930, 142 claims were received from Medical Practitioners in terms of Section 22 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, involving an amount of £213 8s 5d.

The arrangement whereby children requiring orthopaedic treatment are admitted to the Douglas House Home for Crippled Children, Edinburgh, still continues. One child was admitted to the Home from the County at the beginning of the year and was still under treatment at the close of the year.

I subscribe report by Dr. Krause on the work undertaken during the year 1930 :—

The re-organisation arising out of the provision of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, took place as from 16th May 1930. This necessitated the merging of the various welfare schemes in the small burghs and the landward areas of the County of Fife into one common scheme under a Deputy County Medical Officer (Welfare) acting for the County Medical Officer of Health.

Under the Scheme, provision is made for the necessary arrangements to deal adequately with the duties imposed by the Notification of Births Act, 1915.

In Fife, the provision for expectant mothers and nursing mothers and infants and pre-school children under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme is as follows :—

(a) Provision for Expectant Mothers and Nursing Mothers.

(1) Instruction in general hygiene of maternity is carried out by domiciliary visitations of homes by the Health Visitors, and at the clinic centres where these exist.

(2) Arrangements are being made for the ante-natal supervision at Welfare Clinics. Wherever possible the expectant mothers will be advised to seek the advice of their own doctors.

(3) For the provision of medical assistance (at a maternity hospital) for illness connected with pregnancy, arrangements have been made at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, St. Andrews and Dundee Maternity Homes for admission of such cases.

(4) Regarding the provision of a residential home for necessitous women in the later stages of pregnancies, the same arrangements as under (3) hold.

(5) Arrangements are made for the services of a midwife, or where such are not available, a doctor, but where necessitous, such cases are generally sent to a Maternity Home.

(6) Where hospital treatment is required for complicated cases of confinement or complications arising after parturition or for cases in which the woman to be confined suffers from illness or deformity, such are generally referred to Edinburgh or Dundee.

(7) Similar arrangements as under (3) and (4) are made for cases of women who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, cannot with safety or decency be confined in their homes or where he considers proper conditions must be provided for the confinement of necessitous cases.

(8) Post-natal supervision is carried out by the Health Visitors.

(9) For cases of puerperal fever, special provision is made whereby such cases can be treated at an infectious diseases hospital (West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton Infectious Diseases Hospital and Dundee Fever Hospital).

(10) As regards the provision of food, including milk for necessitous cases, such are investigated by the Health Visitors who report their findings to the Medical Officer of Health.

In Fife no provision has been made for home helps during the period of confinement and there are no convalescent homes.

(b) Provision for Children.

(1) The Health Visitors at their domiciliary visits and at the Clinic Centres instruct mothers in the care of young children. At some of the Centres special demonstrations are also given such as the making of baby's clothes, the preparation of simple meals, etc.

(2) Health supervision is carried out by the Health Visitors paying periodic visits to the homes of all infants and children up to five years of age. These visits are always more frequent in needy cases.

(3) Arrangements are made whereby mothers can bring their children for advice to the School or Child Welfare Centres. Where necessary, the services of the Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat Specialists are available.

(4) Pre-school children can be and are treated at the School Clinics for minor ailments. This also includes treatment for dental conditions as well as the prescribing of glasses for cases with defective eyesight. In the case of children suffering from congenital venereal disease, arrangements are made whereby treatment is available at the Public Health Treatment Centres in Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy and Dundee.

(5) Cases requiring definite hospital treatment are generally referred to Edinburgh and Dundee.

(6) Where special measures are required against measles, whooping cough, pneumonia, diarrhoea, bronchitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, squint, rickets, rheumatism, enlarged tonsils, adenoids and malnutrition, such cases are kept under general supervision by the Welfare Nurses who report to the Area Medical

Officer. It is the Area Medical Officer's duty to take whatever steps he or she deems necessary. Where outdoor treatment is insufficient, arrangements have been made whereby cases of ophthalmia neonatorum are treated at Thornton Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(7) Where food and milk is required in necessitous cases the Welfare Nurse arranges for special nourishment to be supplied to the child.

No provision has been made for convalescent homes, creches or day nurseries, play centres, kindergartens, etc., nor arrangements made for the temporary care of healthy children in the event of the mother's temporary absence or incapacity through ill-health. The establishment of nursery schools in one or two selected centres in the County is engaging the attention of the Public Health and Education Committees.

For the purpose of carrying out the aforementioned scheme, the County has been divided into seven districts, each under the control of an Area Medical Officer who is assisted by the Health Visitors and Welfare Nurses. These nurses, in the main, are whole-time nurses who also are responsible for the work under the school medical and the tuberculosis schemes. In the rural districts, by special arrangement with the Fife County Nursing Association, the Welfare Nurses are assisted by the District Nurses who are responsible for the School Medical work there. In a few burghs (Lochgelly, Burntisland, Cupar and Newport) the local District Nurse does the health visiting work.

The areas and small burghs involved in the foregoing scheme are as follows :—

(a) DUNFERMLINE.—Burghs :—(1) Cowdenbeath ; (2) Inverkeithing ; and (3) Culross. Landward areas :—(1) Dunfermline and Cowdenbeath. This area is under the supervision of two area medical officers and six whole-time welfare nurses.

(b) KIRKCALDY.—Burghs :—(1) Lochgelly ; (2) Buckhaven ; (3) Leven ; (4) Burntisland ; (5) Kinghorn ; (6) Leslie ; and (7) Markinch. Landward areas :—(1) Auchterderran ; (2) Kinghorn ; (3) Markinch ; and (4) Wemyss. Three area medical officers and 10 whole-time welfare nurses are responsible for the supervision of this area. They are also assisted by the District Nurses in (1) Lochgelly ; and (2) Burntisland.

(c) CUPAR.—Burghs :—(1) Cupar ; (2) Newburgh ; (3) Ladybank ; and (4) Auchtermuchty. Landward area :—Cupar.

(d) ST. ANDREWS.—Burghs :—(1) St. Andrews ; (2) Tayport ; (3) Newport ; (4) Anstruther ; (5) Crail ; (6) Elie ; and (7) Pittenweem. Landward areas :—St. Andrews (1) North and (2) South ; and (3) Anstruther.

For the areas Cupar and St. Andrews two area medical officers and four welfare nurses carry out the welfare supervision with the further assistance of the district nurses in (1) Cupar, and (2) Newport.

During 1930, arising out of the work of the County Welfare Nurses, the number of births reported to the office was 1,771 boys and 1,688 girls. Arising out of the requirements laid down by the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, there were 91 non-notified cases. Of the total births, there were 125 still-born and 123 born prematurely; 22 were illegitimate and 38 twins. The number of births attended by medical practitioners was 2414 and by midwives 994. This leaves 51 births unattended by either doctor or midwife.

Of the infants visited by the nurses, 2,181 were breast fed, 414 bottle fed and 149 received mixed feeding. During the past year, 78 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were reported.

The number of visits made by the Health Visitors was as follows:— expectant mothers, 2,647; infants and nursing mothers, 28,421; children 1-5 years, 24,469; inspection of certified midwives, 192; tuberculosis patients, 3,791 (pulmonary 1,809, non-pulmonary 1,982); a total of 59,520 domiciliary visits in all.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The following centres were established before May, 1930:—they are (1) Cowdenbeath; (2) Buckhaven; (3) Leven; (4) Lochgelly; and (5) St. Andrews.

With the exception of that at Lochgelly they are centres not associated with School Clinic work in any way. Whilst the clinics in Cowdenbeath and, particularly, in Leven can be looked upon as satisfactory, that at Denbeath (Buckhaven) gives only limited accommodation and the arrangements in Lochgelly (at the East School) is definitely unsatisfactory. In St. Andrews there is an up-to-date Child Welfare Centre to which there is attached an Observation Nursery and an Infants Babies Ward. Ante-natal consultations and special clinics for children over 2 years of age are held in the James MacKenzie Institute.

In order to extend the provisions for the more complete development of the present Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, arrangements are being made for the provisional setting up of Welfare Centres in connection with the School Clinics. At the following School Clinics such centres have been established:—(1) Auchterderran H.G. School; (2) Crosshill Public School; and (3) Kelty Public School. Others are in process of being set up.

Associated with three of the Child Welfare Clinics, namely, Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly and Leven, there are ultra-violet ray clinics for the treatment of specially selected cases by means of artificial sunlight.

In Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly the lamps used are of the mercury vapour type, whilst that at Leven consists of two carbon arc lamps. The types of cases treated at these ultra-violet ray clinics were mainly rickets, enlarged cervical glands, malnutrition, general debility, as well as odd cases of tabes mesenterica, dermatitis, chronic suppurative wounds, anaemia, asthma, etc.

Arrangements are being made whereby dental treatment will be available for the pre-school children at the School Dental Clinics. These centres expectant mothers and nursing mothers will also be referred for dental inspection where considered necessary. Should dental treatment be required this will be carried out in all necessary cases.

Similarly, pre-school children are referred to the Eye Clinics for inspection and examination (refraction, etc.). Where glasses are required, such can be supplied at a reduced rate (5s per pair) by the firm who supply the glasses by special contract with the Education Committee.

Midwives Act, 1915 and 1927.

The number of certified midwives practising in the Landward Area of the County during 1930 was 52. Cupar, 5; St. Andrews, 6; Kinross, 20; and Dunfermline, 21.

There were 159 cases of emergency in midwives' practice where medical assistance was sought as against 122 last year.

Uterine Inertia and Delayed Labour,	..	..	..
Torn perineum,	..	..	..
Premature births,	..	..	..
Still births,	..	..	..
Inflamed and discharging eyes,	..	..	..
Abnormal labour,	..	..	..
Maternal Haemorrhage,	..	..	..
Pain and puffiness, legs, etc.,	..	..	..
Adherent placenta,	..	..	..
Jaundice,	..	..	..
Weak babies,	..	..	..
Contracted pelvis and faulty passages,	..	..	..
Baby-spina bifida,	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (Albuminuria, blindness, earache, weak heart, threatened abortion, etc.,	..	..	..

The changes brought about as a result of the re-organisation which took place after May 1930, necessitated changes in the nursing staff and consequently a certain amount of dislocation in the work of inspecting midwives took place. As far as possible the work carried out by the Health Visitors and Midwives' Inspectors followed much the

me lines as in previous years. Periodic (quarterly) inspections of midwives were carried out and any seeming cases of irregularity and efficient practice were investigated. Whilst there were a considerable number of inquiries the most of them were not serious. During the year, 192 inspection visits were made. Arising out of the nurses' reports the following figures are of interest.

	Total in County.	No. occurring in practice of Midwives.
Number of Births	3111	1045
Number of newborn infant deaths ..	110	11
Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	80	29
Cases of Puerperal Sepsis ..	16	8
Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia ..	17	5
Number of Still-births	120	16

Kirkcaldy District.

This district, since the re-organisation resulting from the operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, is divided into three areas under the charge of three area medical officers, Drs. Chisholm, Sibbet and Doris Williams. These are assisted by the following whole-time Health Visitors :—Nurses Beddie, Bissett, Dickie, Kellock, (Mrs.) Ellcock, Mackenzie, Sorley, Smith and Wilson. By arrangement with the Fife County Nursing Association, the Maternity and Child Welfare work in the burghs of Lochgelly and Burntisland is carried out by the Local District Nurse. In the other burghs, namely, Buckhaven, Leven, Loughborough, Leslie and Markinch as well as the whole of the landward area, the work is done by the whole-time nurses. The total number of visits paid by the nurses, inclusive of those under the Tuberculosis scheme (2,337), was 33,966.

The number of births reported to the nurses was 1,977 (Kirkcaldy 1,112, Fife 1,018, Buckhaven 430, Lochgelly 299, Leven 108, Smallburghs 122). Of these, 996 were males and 981 females. Under the restrictions imposed by the Notification of Births Act, 1915, there were 65 cases not notified, this is 3·4 per cent. of the total notifications. The vast majority of these unnotified cases occurred at the early period of the changeover and it is anticipated that the number next year will be very markedly reduced. There were 60 still-births, 63 prematures, 21 plural and 86 illegitimate. At the first visits it was found that 1,494 infants were being breast fed, whilst 299 were fed on the bottle and in 60 cases the feeding was "mixed."

The nurses reported 154 infant deaths : 61 of these were due to prematurity or debility, 11 to respiratory diseases, 12 to diarrhoeal diseases or digestive diseases, 70 to other conditions. Regarding the cleanliness of the 1,921 homes visited, 208 were found to be indifferent and 39 definitely dirty.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

At the time of the re-organisation on 16th May, 1930, there were Child Welfare Centres, one in the burgh of Buckhaven (Denbeattie), one in the burgh of Leven, and the third in the burgh of Lochgelly. The clinic at Leven consists of a waiting room and 3 other rooms. It is a modern building and very well furnished. The clinic at Denbeattie, consisting of two rooms (an adapted shop and back room), is fair and satisfactory although the accommodation is limited. At Lochgelly the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is held in the School Clinic. The accommodation here is totally inadequate and unsatisfactory and a new clinic is necessary.

Child Welfare Clinics did not exist in other parts of the district and with the appointment of area medical officers, it was found necessary that such centres should be established where the medical officer could interview any patients desiring his or her medical opinion. Consequently, arrangements were made for the establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at the following School Clinics :—(1) Crookhill Public School (Glencraig); and (2) Auchterderran H.G. School. Others to be established shortly are at Burntisland and Markinch.

Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Child Welfare Centre.	Nursing Mothers and Infants under 1 year.		Children over 1 year of age.	
	Cases.	Attendances.	Cases.	Attendance
Buckhaven ..	300	1736	47	281
Lochgelly ..	139	1320	*29	293
Leven, ..	86	978	18	281

*These 29 cases do not include cases who originally attended as infants.

In Lochgelly 12 expectant mothers made 25 attendances and in Leven 9 expectant mothers consulted the medical officer and made 12 attendances.

Midwives Acts, 1915 and 1927.

Twenty midwives notified the Central Office of their intention to practice. During the year they applied for medical assistance for emergency cases. These were mainly cases of delayed labour and difficult labour (33); torn perineum (21); premature and still-birth (10). None of the certified midwives contravened the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During 1930 the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified in the Kirkcaldy District was forty-nine (42 by doctors and 7 by midwives). Four of the cases were removed to Thornton Infectious Diseases Hospital. All the cases were reported as having recovered.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 9 cases of puerperal fever and 15 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified. Eight cases of puerperal fever were removed to spital and 9 cases of puerperal pyrexia. One case died in hospital.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment.

At two centres, namely, Lochgelly and Leven, facilities for treatment with ultra-violet rays are available. The apparatus in use at Lochgelly is mercury vapour lamp, whilst that at Leven consists of two carbon arc lamps. The former apparatus is very effective and requires short exposures. The latter are very weak and very long exposures are necessary to obtain definite results. The types of cases treated at Leven were :—Rickets, 8 ; cervical glands (T.B.), 13 ; malnutrition, general debility, 12 ; otorrhoea, 1 ; anaemia, 3 ; and others, 2. The total number of applications was 762 and the results obtained were reported to be, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. In Lochgelly the following were the types of cases treated since September 1930 :—Cervical glands (T.B.), 5 ; tabes mesenterica, 2 ; rickets, 9 ; dermatitis herpetiformis, 3 ; chronic suppurative wounds, 1 ; paralysis of cervical plexus, 1. All these cases are reported as doing well especially the children with rickets. The exposures were given thrice weekly. The lack of proper accommodation at Lochgelly is, however, hampering this form of treatment and will only be solved by the provision of new premises.

By the re-organisation which has taken place in Fife, it is now possible without any great difficulty to arrange for this form of treatment to be given even to children not resident in the burgh of Lochgelly or Leven, and so extend this benefit to a greater number of cases than was possible formerly.

Dental Treatment.

Dental treatment is available for pre-school children at the following school Dental Clinics :—(1) Lochgelly East School ; (2) Crosshill Public School ; (3) Auchterderran H.G. School ; (4) Burntisland H.G. School ; (5) Markinch Public School ; (6) East Wemyss Public School ; (7) Buckhaven Primary School ; (8) Methilhill Public School ; and (9) Crosshill Public School (Leven). Nursing and expectant mothers who require dental treatment and are in necessitous circumstances are referred to the school dentists who carry out the necessary treatment.

Eye Examination (Refractions).

Pre-school children with defective vision are examined at any of the School Clinics by the area medical officer, and, if necessary, are referred to the Eye Consultant for further examination. Where necessary, glasses are prescribed.

Dunfermline District.

The re-organisation which took place after the 16th May, 1930, as a result of the coming into operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, brought about various changes in the administration of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme in this District. For the above purpose the district was divided into two areas and placed under the charge of two area medical officers, Drs. Lundie and Jane Macdonald, who had the assistance of six welfare nurses, namely ; Nurses Petrie, Gemmell, Kennedy and Wright who are responsible for Dunfermline Landward Area inclusive of the burghs of Culross and Inverkeithing; Nurses Robertson and Caithness who are responsible for the work in the burgh of Cowdenbeath. Work under the School Medical and Tuberculosis Schemes is included in the duties of these nurses. By special arrangement, Nurse Petrie has continued to help at the Public Health (V.D.) Clinic in Dunfermline. By the amalgamation of services it is hoped to cut down the number of officials entering houses, as well as to increase the scope of the Health Visitors.

The total births were 956 (496 males and 460 females); Dunfermline landward and small burghs 652; Burgh of Cowdenbeath 304. Of these, 8 were not notified according to the regulations laid down by the Notification of Births Act, 1915. There were 38 still-births, 41 premature, 11 plurals and 53 illegitimate. At their first visits the nurses found that 729 of the infants were being breast fed whilst 11 were bottle fed and in 34 cases the feeding was "mixed." There were 30 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum reported by the nurses, also 63 infant deaths. Of the infant deaths under 1 year, 34 were due to prematurity or debility, 8 to respiratory diseases, and the remainder to other causes. Seven hundred and ninety-two homes visited were reported upon as follows :—Condition indifferent, 45 (Dunfermline landward and small burghs, 29; Beath burgh, 16); condition definitely dirty, 4 (Dunfermline landward, 1; Beath burgh, 3).

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

The Centre at Cowdenbeath, which was established by the Town Council of Cowdenbeath, is the only centre which is not associated with any other work. It consists of four rooms available for Child Welfare work and also has an ultra-violet ray room with a spray bath attached. During the year 1930, the number of attendances was as follows—(1) under 1 year of age, 1,171; (2) over 1 year of age, 329.

Whilst other centres do not exist, it is the intention to establish Child Welfare Clinics in connection with the various School Clinics and arrangements are being made to begin shortly at such School Clinics (1) Kelty, (2) Crossgates, (3) Inverkeithing and (4) Torryburn.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment.

The work at the Child Welfare Clinic in Cowdenbeath associated with the treatment of various conditions by ultra violet rays has been continued. The types of cases treated since September, 1930, were :—rickets, 4; swollen cervical glands, 3; general debility, 6; anaemia, 1; asthma, 1; dermatitis of external ear, 1; malnutrition, 2; alopecia, eczema of head, 1; these required about 533 exposures in all. Three of the cases of rickets showed definite improvement and completed their course of treatment, the other case did not complete the treatment although improvement had been noticed. The two children with swollen cervical glands completed their course of treatment and one of them was much improved. The adult case discontinued after 5 exposures because of inability to find time to attend the clinic. The boy with asthma was able to go back to school after a course of 40 exposures. The alopecia cases which have been of long standing, seem to be unresponsive to treatment. The case of eczema of the head discontinued the treatment. The results in the other cases were indefinite because they had not had long enough treatment.

Dental Treatment.

Pre-school children requiring dental treatment can be treated at any of the School Clinics and a number of cases have already availed themselves of this form of treatment. The School Dental Clinics are as follows :—(1) R.C. High School Clinic, Cowdenbeath; (2) Kelty Public School; (3) Crossgates Public School; (4) Inverkeithing Public School; (5) Torryburn Public School; (6) Blairhall; and (7) Tulliallan.

At most of these school clinics eye cases can also be examined by the area medical officer and, where necessary, by the Eye Consultant.

Midwives (Scotland) Acts, 1915 and 1927.

The number of midwives who had notified the Central Office of their intention to practice was 21 for Dunfermline District. Medical assistance was sent for in 67 cases of emergency. Of these, 25 were cases of delayed, difficult or abnormal labour; 5 of premature and 8 still-birth; 9 of children with inflamed or discharging eyes; 9 of torn perineum and 11 various other conditions. Whilst no midwife has reported to the Central Midwives Board, there were a few who had been warned by the Health Visitor.

There were 36 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum (32 doctors, 4 midwives) notified last year (Dunfermline landward, 21; Cowdenbeath

burgh, 15) ; of these 23 occurred in the practice of a midwife (Dufferline landward, 11 ; Cowdenbeath burgh, 12). Four cases were removed to hospital for treatment. Recovery was reported satisfactory in all cases. Eleven cases of puerperal fever and 9 of puerperal pyrexia were notified. Of these, six (4 puerperal fever and 2 puerperal pyrexia) were removed to hospital. All the cases recovered.

St. Andrews District.

The re-organisation which took place after 16th May, 1930, placed the supervision of the Maternity Service and Child Welfare work under two medical officers, Drs. G. Matthew Fyfe and A. Sheila MacLeod. These medical officers had the assistance of three Health Visitors, Nurses Brown, Cook and Millar. This district includes the burghs of St. Andrews, Tayport, Newport, Crail, Pittenweem, Anstruther (formerly Anstruther Wester, Anstruther Easter, Cellardyke and Krenny) and Elie (now including Earlsferry) as well as the landward areas. By arrangement with the Fife County Nursing Association, the District Nurse in Newport also does the work under the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme. This is in addition to the School Medical work for which she is also responsible. With the exception of Nurse Brown, who does the school visiting, etc., in Tayport, the whole-time nurses do not carry out school visiting and inspecting, etc. This work is done by the district nurses of the Fife County Nursing Association.

The number of births was 439 (237 males and 202 females). Of these, six were not notified according to the provisions of the Notification of Births Act, 1907. There were 26 still-births, 17 premature, 5 plural and 29 illegitimate. The number of deaths reported by the Health Visitors was 17 (4 from respiratory diseases, 13 from prematurity, debility, etc.). Of the 350 houses visited, the nurses reported 68 as being indifferent as regards cleanliness, none, however, as really dirty.

The total number of visits made by the Health Visitors was 8,066 - expectant mothers, 530 ; infants and nursing mothers, 4,019 ; children 1-5 years, 3,077 ; cases under the Tuberculosis Scheme, 424.

Midwives Acts, 1915 and 1927.

Six midwives indicated their intention to practice within the district. Their work is reported upon as being satisfactory. Six applications were sent in for medical assistance ; they were for two cases of the perineum, one still-birth, one maternal haemorrhage, one adherent placenta and one raised temperature. During the year two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, four of puerperal fever and one of puerperal pyrexia were reported but none of these occurred in the practice of a midwife.

Puerperal Fever.

Arrangements have now been made whereby cases of puerperal sepsis are to be treated at the King's Cross Hospital in Dundee.

Child Welfare Clinics.

There is no Centre except in St. Andrews Burgh. It is hoped, however, to establish a consultation clinic at Tayport.

In St. Andrews the ante-natal consultations (32 mothers) are held in the James Mackenzie Institute for Clinical Research. At the Child Welfare Centre, where the clinics were held by Dr. A. Rowand, 268 children (170 under one year, 98 between 1 and 5 years) made 1,283 attendances. The Child Welfare Centre has also an Observation nursery at which the feeding of infants and their general care is supervised. Here 46 cases made a total of 1,098 attendances. There were also five resident cases who were kept under observation in the nursery. owing to the special facilities for treatment provided at the James Mackenzie Institute and because of its close association with the Child Welfare Centre, there has been no need to create special treatment centres in St. Andrews.

Cupar District.

No Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme existed before 16th May, 30. As a result of the re-organisation in the County, this district is now been placed under an area medical officer (Dr. A. Sheila McLeod), who is assisted by one Health Visitor (Nurse Doughty).

By arrangement with the Fife County Nursing Association, the work under the above scheme is carried out by the District Nurse in the burgh of Cupar. The whole-time nurse, along with her Child Welfare duties, is also responsible for the work under the School Medical Scheme in Auchtermuchty. She is also responsible for the visitation of tuberculosis cases under the Tuberculosis Scheme. The following figures refer to the last four months of the year.

The number of births was 87 (42 males and 45 females) and of these, (1·1 per cent.) were not notified according to the provisions laid down by the Notification of Births Act, 1915. Of these, one was a still birth, 2 premature, 1 plural and 4 illegitimate. The nurse made 68 visits of which 88 were to expectant mothers, 1,037 to nursing mothers and infants and 937 to children 1-5 years. The remainder of the visits were made under the Tuberculosis Scheme. The nurse reported the death of one infant under one year. She found that out of 86 houses visited, the condition of the house was indifferent in 3 cases and dirty in 2.

There are no Child Welfare Centres. It is intended, however, to start one at Newburgh, using the School Clinic which is modern and up to date, for this purpose.

Midwives Acts, 1915 and 1927.

Five midwives notified their intention to practice. The rules of the Central Midwives Board were not contravened. No applications for medical assistance were made. There were no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.

A scheme in terms of this Act for the supply of insulin and food for the treatment of diabetes in those whose circumstances are such that they cannot furnish these for themselves was adopted by the County Council in respect of the Landward Area and Small Burghs.

During 1930, seventeen patients were supplied with insulin at a cost of approximately £62 13s 4d. The cost of insulin supplied was refunded by three patients. The cost of food furnished to diabetics in 1930 amounted to £34 5s 10d.

EXAMINATION OF MORBID PRODUCTS.

The number of specimens submitted for examination by medical practitioners from persons resident within the County area during 1930 was 220 as compared with 167 in 1929 and 114 in 1928. In addition 94 specimens of sputum were sent for investigation by the Tuberculosis Officer of which 11 were positive.

The bacteriological examination of morbid material is undertaken by Professor Tulloch, University College, Dundee.

Morbid Products, 1930.

Fife County.

Nature of Specimen.	Positive	Negative	Total
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	13	111	124
Blood for Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	26	26
Sputum for Tuberculosis	9	61	70
Total	22	198	220

HOUSING.

Numerous reports on housing throughout the Landward Area have been submitted for information of the County Public Health Committee. The estimate of the number of houses approved for building during the next three years was 950 and was inclusive of 132 houses in Cupar District, 334 in Dunfermline District, 384 in Kirkcaldy District and 100 in St. Andrews District.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The plans examined and reported upon during 1930 comprised proposals to build 150 new houses and alterations and extensions to 161 existing houses within the Landward Area of the County. In addition 4 new houses were constructed from existing buildings and a new bothy was built. Plans for the erection of premises for purposes other than housing involved 48 new buildings and alterations and extensions to 4 existing buildings.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

The splendid work done in renovation, alteration and extension of rural housing under the scheme in terms of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act continues. During 1930, applications submitting plans for the improvement of 192 houses were examined and approved (Cupar District, 68 houses and two water supplies; Dunfermline District, 39 houses; Kirkcaldy District, 69 houses; and St. Andrews District, 16 houses).

MILK SUPPLY.

A higher standard in the production, handling and care of milk is steadily being secured throughout the Landward Area and steps are being taken to ensure that dairies in small burghs which, since 16th May, 1930, now fall within the sphere of the County Council, shall comply reasonably with the provisions of the Dairy Bye-laws. In certain cases, circumstances are such that improvements in premises can only be secured slowly but the policy of continuous progress towards betterment is steadily pursued.

Mr. Anderson, County Veterinary Inspector, is now responsible for the supervision of all dairy cattle in small burghs. His bi-annual visit of inspection to all dairies has been maintained in addition to numerous emergency inspections in connection with reported cases of tuberculosis of dairy cattle and instances where infection has been traced to milk, etc.

During 1930, Mr. Anderson inspected 15,496 cows, of which 65 (·42 per cent.) were condemned under the Tuberculosis Order, this number including 25 suffering from tuberculosis of the udder. On post-mortem examination, 29 cows in all were found to have tuberculous udders.

The general condition of the cattle is reported very good and cleanliness is stated to be of a higher standard apart from general inattention to the shortening of hair on tails and their consistent cleansing. In Mr. Anderson's opinion a bye-law should be enforced for the fixation of tails during milking.

Information regarding designated milks is set forth in the District reports.

SICK POOR—MEDICAL CARE.

The arrangements for the treatment (domiciliary and institutional) of the sick poor continue as prior to the coming into operation of the Local Government Act, 1929.

There are 60 parishes in the County, 45 medical practitioners holding one or more appointments as parish medical officer. A medical practitioner may serve as Parish Medical Officer for several parishes, frequent occurrence in East Fife, or may act for only part of a parish in the populous areas of the western County.

The salary bill of the Parish Medical Service is approximately £1,844 per annum.

The only material change since the transfer of functions is that the Parish Medical Service falls within the supervision of the County Medical Officer. The former practice whereby the cost of prescription prescribed by private medical practitioners in attendance on the sick was defrayed from public (Parish Council) funds has been abolished the parish medical officer having been made responsible for medicine and medical comforts prescribed and dispensed or recommended for the registered poor at the cost of the County Council.

The question of the abolition of the Parish Medical Service has been raised. It is difficult to see what could be put in its place characterised by like efficiency and economy. The service shows anomalies in the salaries which were fixed by the Parish Councils : it has also faults limited to one or two of the more populous areas of the County, which are in a measure a legacy of lax administration on the part of the defunct Parish Council and which in the main, are similar to those of the National Health Insurance Service.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The following is a brief outline of the hospital facilities available throughout the County.

WEST FIFE (Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy Districts) :—The West Fife Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dunfermline, is under the management of a Joint Committee of Fife County Council and Dunfermline Town Council. There are at present 79 beds. The Hospital is in process of extension by the erection of an observation pavilion of 2 beds and by additions to the administrative block, etc.

There are three hospitals for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases in Kirkcaldy District owned by the County Council. The District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton, is licensed for 60 beds. This institution has been extended from time to time without corresponding additions to the accommodation of the administrative block. There is insufficient provision for the nursing and domestic staff and the kitchen facilities are inadequate for the enlarged

hospital. The Smallpox Hospital, Fosterton, contains 14 beds and should form a sufficient nucleus for outbreaks of smallpox throughout the County. The Smallpox Hospital is supervised from Thornton Infectious Diseases Hospital and is so maintained that patients can be admitted at an hour's notice. The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Cameron Bridge, is approved for 22 beds. This hospital is satisfactory in all respects.

The Wemyss Memorial Hospital, Denbeath, is managed by a private Board and is a general surgical hospital of 26 beds and 2 cots, admitting patients mainly from the Wemyss area. The Hospital is endowed and is also maintained in part by voluntary aid. Operative work is undertaken by the Medical Superintendent, an Edinburgh Surgeon being available for consultation.

The Combination Hospital and Home, Thornton, is managed by a Committee of Fife County Public Assistance Committee. The hospital contains 57 beds (male 36, female 21) for medical cases and here is in addition a small Maternity Ward of 2 beds and 2 cots. The Home provides 129 beds for the infirm and casuals. The Hospital section is well lighted and ventilated and is satisfactory. There is no appropriate accommodation for children.

There is in each of the large burghs of Dunfermline and Kirkcaldy a general hospital maintained on voluntary principles. The preponderating majority of cases admitted are surgical. A large proportion of the patients treated are from the surrounding Landward Areas and adjoining small burghs.

Thus the provision in respect of public health or infectious diseases hospitals in West Fife is generally satisfactory, but hospital accommodation for medical cases (non-infectious) is altogether lacking.

The question of hospital facilities for medical and maternity cases and for children is at present under consideration.

Each infectious diseases hospital is possessed of a motor ambulance, that of Thornton Fever Hospital being available for the removal of patients admitted to the Smallpox Hospital. In the larger and most populous mining areas, the mining employees contribute to the maintenance of motor ambulances which are available in accident and illness.

EAST FIFE (Cupar and St. Andrews Districts):—There are four infectious diseases hospitals maintained by the County Council, viz.:—Cupar District Infectious Diseases Hospital, Auchtermuchty, 34 beds (inclusive of 4 cots); City Hospital, St. Andrews, 20 beds (inclusive of 3 cots); Ovenstone Hospital, Pittenweem, 28 beds (inclusive of 4 cots); and St. Michael's Hospital, Leuchars, 33 beds (inclusive of 11 cots); a total of 93 beds and 22 cots. The approved number of beds of the four hospitals is 52. As in the case elsewhere, the hospitals

provide more beds than the standard of floor space recognised by the Department of Health admits.

The Hospitals at Ovenstone, St. Andrews and St. Michaels are of the pavilion type : that at Auchtermuchty does not conform to the modern standard of hospital construction.

The accommodation provided covers sufficiently the normal incidence of infectious diseases, but certain of the hospitals lack observation space, a definite drawback on occasion. St. Michaels Hospital lacks adequate bathroom facilities. Doubtless the County Council will define its policy regarding the several hospitals of East Fife in due course.

The Memorial Cottage Hospital, St. Andrews, has 36 beds (inclusive of 4 cots) and 5 maternity beds, and admits medical, surgical and maternity patients. The management is voluntary. The Adams' Cottage Hospital, Cupar, 12 beds, admits medical and surgical cases and is maintained on the voluntary principle. Both hospitals are of recent design and are efficiently equipped for operative and X-ray work, etc. Patients are attended by their own doctors and special service is sought as required.

The St. Leonards School Seniors Children's Convalescent Home, St. Andrews, managed by voluntary agency, provides 15 beds for necessitous children residing in the large burghs of Scotland.

The Mother and Child Welfare Centre, St. Andrews, is provided by voluntary agency, with a ward of four cots for the dietetic treatment of ailing infants.

The District Asylum, Springfield, maintained by the County Council for the treatment of mental diseases, is furnished with 850 beds.

Dundee Royal Infirmary serves as consultative centre for the north eastern area of the County.

The ambulance facilities appear sufficient. There are motor ambulances attached to Auchtermuchty and St. Michaels Fever Hospitals and also to each of the Cottage Hospitals. The City Hospital, St. Andrews, and Ovenstone Hospital have horse-drawn ambulances.

Welfare Centres and Clinics are detailed in the section of this Report on Maternity Service and Child Welfare.

Cupar District Report.

Dr. G. MATTHEW FYFE, Deputy Medical Officer.

This Report is submitted in the same form as in previous years in order that a continuous record may be available of the progress of public health affairs. At the end of the Report, however, a short account will be given of the major public health services of various small Burghs in the District, as administered by the County Council under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

While 245 persons in the landward part of the District were notified as suffering from infectious diseases in 1929, 153 were notified in 1930. The diseases were as follows :—

				Removed to Hospital.
Typhoid Fever,	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever,	..	..	54	49
Diphtheria,	..	..	13	12
Erysipelas,	..	..	13	1
Puerperal Fever,	..	..	1	..
Relapsing Fever,	..	..	1	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	..	..	1	..
Chickenpox,	..	..	47	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia,	..	..	7	..
Acute Influenza Pneumonia,	..	..	3	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	..	..	6	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	..	..	5	1
Puerperal Pyrexia,	..	..	1	..
Total,	..	..	153	71

Although scarlet fever and chickenpox occurred more frequently than did any of the other diseases, neither at any time showed signs of assuming epidemic proportions, the incidence recorded being due to isolated cases and to sporadic outbreaks in different localities.

During the year 2 persons died of scarlet fever, 1 of whooping cough, of influenza and 5 of tuberculosis.

No scheme for artificial immunisation against diphtheria or scarlet fever has been promoted in the District by the County Council. The desirability of the measure is referred to in detail in the Report on the Andrews District.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Fifty-eight patients were removed to Auchtermuchty Infectious Diseases Hospital and 26 patients, residing in the eastern confines of the District, were transferred to St. Michaels Infectious Diseases Hospital.

AUCHTERMUCHTY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.—This hospital admitted 39 cases of scarlet fever, 13 of diphtheria, 1 of chickenpox, 1 of erysipelas, 1 of typhoid fever, and 1 of influenzal pneumonia. A case of gastro-enteritis was also sent in for observation. The patients came from the following localities :—Cupar Landward District 4, Cupar Burgh 6, Newburgh Burgh 3, Ladybank Burgh 4, Auchtermuchty Burgh 1 and Falkland Burgh 3.

It is to be regretted that a child, suffering from scarlet fever, admitted at the end of 1929, died from renal complications early in 1930.

While the Hospital does not possess all the appurtenances which characterises a modern fever hospital, it was properly maintained and proved equal to the demands made upon its resources.

Excellent services were rendered by Dr. Macmillan, Medical Officer and by Miss Dowie, the Matron. Their ability is held in high esteem in the District.

Transport to hospital of infected cases was undertaken with a Ford chassis equipped with an ambulance body. The vehicle served its purpose admirably.

WATER SUPPLIES.

There are 5 Special Water Districts and 6 private water supply schemes in Cupar District.

KETTLE SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—This area, which contains the villages of Kettle, Kettlebridge, Balmalcolm and Newton of Falkland, has a gravitation water supply of good quality and of ample quantity. Although of late, sanitary fitments have been introduced into a considerable number of houses, there have been no indications of scarcity of supply. All the works were kept in a good state of repair.

STRATHMIGLO SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—Two storage reservoirs with a capacity of 32,375 gallons supply the village of Strathmiglo with water. The sand filters were well cared for but during periods of excessive rainfall the water became discoloured. A plentiful supply was available throughout the year.

PITLESSIE SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—Water from a reservoir, fed by springs, is led into a sand filter pond from which mains pass to the village of Pitlessie. Various improvements have been made from time to time and the works are now in a good state of repair. The supply was plentiful and of good quality.

BALMBLAE SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—This is a small District joining the Burgh of Falkland from which, by arrangement, it obtains its water supply. Pillar wells are almost entirely the means of supply. There was no evidence of scarcity.

NEWTON OF FALKLAND SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—This village draws its water supply from the same source as Kettle Special Water District.

PROPOSED SPRINGFIELD SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—The water supply at Springfield in unsatisfactory both in quantity and in quality. Requisition from the ratepayers to form a Special District is being considered by the County Council.

PROPOSED CUPAR-MUIR SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—The wells which supply Cupar-Muir are polluted. Definite steps have been taken by the County Council towards the formation of a Special District.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES.

While the water supplies of Gateside, Dunshalt, Luthrie and Letham are reasonably suitable for domestic and drinking purposes, they are unsatisfactory in that their distribution is restricted either because of the conditions laid down by the original owners or because of financial difficulties in the way of extensions. Much improvement would be effected in existing conditions and an impulse would be given to housing developments, if the County Council were to take over control of these supplies.

The gravitation water supply at Freuchie is in excellent order. The amount available was adequate to meet demands.

At Chance Inn the gravitation system, which was provided for a few uses under the Housing (Rural Workers') Act, 1926, operated satisfactorily. The remainder of the village is supplied from wells but the gravitation system might, with advantage, be extended for the use of other houses.

Samples of water were collected for analysis from 12 wells situated in various parts of the District. Evidence of contamination was found in 6 wells, 4 of which were subsequently repaired.

DRAINAGE.

There are three Special Drainage Districts in Cupar District—Newton of Falkland, Balmblae and Freuchie. Only in Freuchie, however, has a system of sewage disposal been provided. No complaints regarding the system were lodged during the year and from periodic inspections it was evident that the works were being satisfactorily maintained.

In view of the fact that steady progress is being made regarding the installation of water-carriage sanitary fittings into houses, the problem of sewage disposal is becoming increasingly difficult in the district.

and unless the formation of Special Drainage Districts is tackled on wider scale than hitherto, Cupar District will become studded with a undue proportion of cesspools. The prospect is not a pleasant one especially so far as affects the more populous areas. The absence of Drainage Schemes has also an influence on housing development since, obviously, it would be injudicious to embark upon housing schemes in populous areas where there are no drainage facilities.

HOUSING.

Building Bye-laws.

Forty-two plans relating to 94 premises were reported upon during the year. Of this number 1 plan was for the erection of 12 cottages under Government subsidy, 8 plans were for the improvement of existing houses, 1 for the erection of a new timber cottage, 3 for the construction of byres, 1 for a church hall and 1 for a garage. Thirteen new houses were built in the District during the year.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928.

The number of dwellinghouses inspected was 589, 97 of which were considered to be unfit for habitation. Closing orders were made in respect of 6 houses under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925. In 1 houses defects were remedied without formal representations. Notices were served under Sections 3 (1) of the Act calling for improvements in 8 houses. In 2 of these the defects were made good. Seventy-four intimations were given under Section 20 (1) regarding insufficient water closet accommodation. Requirements were complied with by the owners in 62 cases. One house of two apartments was erected with the consent of the Local Authority during the year.

Under the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919, notices were served on owners calling for the provision of water supply.

Twenty-one owners complied with requirements and 13 cases are still pending.

Under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, proceedings were taken under Section 14 (1) in respect of 1 dwellinghouse.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

A commendable amount of work was done by Mr. Gorrie, District Sanitary Inspector, in bringing the provisions of the County Scheme for Assistance under the Act to the notice of proprietors and in persuading many of them to take advantage of its favourable terms.

Since the adoption of the Housing (Rural Workers') Act, in June 1927, 68 applications have been lodged, 60 of which received approval. During 1930, 29 applications were submitted and 26 approved. Among these was a scheme for the renovation of a row of 10 farm cottages and the provision of a water supply.

Housing Requirements of the District.

The following table gives an estimate of housing requirements in District at the end of the year :—

Area or Village.	Houses to be closed.	Houses to be repaired.	Overcrowded houses.	New Houses required.
Fife, ..	..	5	..	2
Ceres, ..	15	17	..	10
Freuchie, ..	..	4	..	..
Kingsrothie, ..	5	4	..	3
Cupar Muir, ..	3	6	..	5
Bar, ..	6	17	..	5
Springfield, ..	2	8	..	10
Freuchie, ..	5	17	..	7
Strathmiglo, ..	8	10	..	6
Falkland, Newton of, ..	4	4	..	6
Auchtermuchtie, ..	9	11	..	12
Freuchie, ..	1	11	..	4
Springfield, ..	..	8	..	4
Kingskettle and Kettlebridge, ..	3	11	..	10
Strathmiglo, ..	1	6	..	3
Freuchie, ..	4	6	..	4
Ceres, ..	6	12	..	6
Springfield, ..	4	55	1	15
Strathmiglo, ..	21	56	..	20
	97	268	1	132

In the course of the present year it was decided to erect, as a first development, 60 houses, the sites of the various schemes depending on drainage facilities and water supply.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

One hundred and five visits of inspection were paid to the various factories, Workshops and Workplaces in the District. Thirteen written notices were issued. Want of cleanliness, overcrowding, want of drainage of floors, lack of satisfactory sanitary accommodation and other nuisances were found in 42 premises, in 40 of which the defects were remedied on representation.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

As a result of the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1892, the County Council have a direct interest in 14 slaughterhouses in the District as compared with 7 in former years. The control of the slaughterhouses at Ceres, Cupar Muir, Freuchie, Kingskettle, Springfield, Strathmiglo and in one in the neighbourhood of Auchtermuchtie is in the hands of the County Council, but supervision of the meat supply is the only matter which directly concerns the County Council in the slaughterhouses in the Burghs of Auchtermuchtie, Cupar, Newburgh, Ladybank and Falkland. Thirteen of the slaughterhouses in the District are private and 1 (Cupar) is public.

The Slaughterhouse at Kingskettle was rebuilt in 1929 and the slaughterhouses in the Burgh of Newburgh have been recently conditioned. Few, if any, of the slaughterhouses in the District however, come up to the standard of modern requirements in abattoir construction, but they serve their purpose quite satisfactorily and each of them a creditable degree of cleanliness was secured. It is anticipated that the question of the erection of a central slaughterhouse at Cupar will be raised in the near future. Such a scheme would be of advantage in that it would provide good grounds for the closure of several of the existing private slaughterhouses and permit of more satisfactory arrangements for the inspection of the meat supply. On the other hand it is not clear that the scheme would be in the best interests of residents in the outlying parts of the District, since transport to and from them presents greater difficulties than are evident at first sight.

Supervision of the meat supply is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector who visits each slaughterhouse periodically. The Superintendent at Cupar Slaughterhouse and the slaughtermen at the other slaughterhouses call in the Sanitary Inspector when an unsound carcass comes to their notice. In his capacity as Detention Officer, the Sanitary Inspector took action in connection with 32 carcasses pending decisions by the Veterinary Surgeon. As Meat Inspector he condemned as unfit for human food 13 carcasses. During the year 6034 animals were slaughtered in the District and 5182 lbs. of meat were condemned.

In three premises Offensive Trades are carried on.

1. At Cupar Muir there is a large knackery, blood and bone boiling and tallow melting establishment, which also produces fish and beef meal. With the approval of the County Council various extensions were undertaken during the year. On one or two occasions complaints were lodged regarding offensive odours said to be emanating from the premises. On investigation no definite evidence was obtained that the business had been conducted on other than proper lines.

2. At Cupar there is a bone mill and manure manufacturing business.

3. At the Kennels, Ceres, meat is prepared as food for hounds.

The premises were inspected from time to time by the sanitary officials and, when necessary, directions as to cleansing and removal of offal were issued.

MILK SUPPLY.

Supervision of all the dairy premises in the District, landward and burghal, is now a matter which concerns the County Council. There are 57 registered dairy farms in the landward area and 12 in the burghal area, a total of 69. In addition there are 24 registered dairy shops. The dairy farms are registered to hold 951 cows.

While several of the dairy premises were clean and more or less in conformity with the requirements of the draft County Dairy Bye-laws, which are applicable to all dairy premises, many of them were not sufficiently clean and in many respects fell short of the requirements of the Bye-laws. It is a matter of the greatest importance that, where such an important article of food as milk is concerned, every precaution should be taken to safeguard its purity. The co-operation of the dairy farmers will be sought in an endeavour to improve the general standard of dairying in the District, but in order that too great hardship may not be inflicted on the dairymen, structural alterations will be called for gradually.

During 1930 extensive alterations were carried out in 8 dairy farms. Certified Milk is produced at Hospital Mill Dairy Farm, Springfield. The premises are entirely of modern design and every means is taken to promote the health of the cows. Methods and equipment are thoroughly satisfactory. A sample of milk taken for examination at the end of the year showed a bacterial content of only 400 colonies c.c., and a butter-fat content of 4·62 per cent. This is the only farm in the District which produced graded milk, a surprising state of affairs considering the size of its population and its eminence in agricultural matters.

ACCOMMODATION OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

Seasonal workers were housed by employers under moderately satisfactory conditions. Visits of inspection were paid by the District Veterinary Inspector and the provisions of the Bye-laws were enforced to a reasonable extent. Inspections were also made by an Officer of the Department of Health for Scotland and action was taken against a farmer who failed to observe the terms of the Bye-laws.

STATISTICAL COMMENTS.

The population of the District, as estimated to the middle of 1930, was 14,646.

There were 226 births, 113 males and 113 females, representing a birth-rate of 15·4 per 1,000 of estimated population as compared with 17 per 1,000 in 1929.

Illegitimate births numbered 9, and the rate per 100 total births was 6·6.

Ninety-one marriages were registered as compared with 73 in 1929. The marriage rate was 6·2.

There were 215 deaths, 91 males and 124 females. In 1929 there were 233 deaths, 116 males and 117 females. The death rate in 1930, corrected for transfers and adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 16 per 1,000.

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 16. In 1929 the number was 23. The infantile mortality rate was 71 per 1,000 births as compared with 100 in the previous year.

A fall took place in the death rate from tuberculosis (all forms). In 1929 it was 0·95 per 1,000. In 1930 it was 0·34 per 1,000. The rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·68 per 1,000 in 1929 and 0·1 in 1930.

As regards the causes of death, 5 deaths were due to epidemic diseases, 24 to diseases of the lungs, 35 to cancer and 81 to diseases of the heart and arteries. Sixty per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES IN BURGHS IN CUPAR DISTRICT

The following brief account is submitted of the major Public Health services which were transferred from the control of the Town Councils of Small Burghs to that of the County Council under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

BURGH OF AUCHTERMUCHTY.

The population was estimated at 1138. The birth rate was 14·1 per 1,000 of estimated population. The death rate was 12·3 per 1,000. The corresponding figure for 1929 was 24·3. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

The incidence of infectious diseases was particularly low. Only 10 cases were notified, 3 of chickenpox and 1 of acute primary pneumonia. These figures taken in conjunction with the fall in the death rate, seem to show that the year 1930 was a very healthy one so far as the Burgh is concerned.

One dairy farm is registered to produce milk in the Burgh. The premises were kept in a clean state. In common with the majority of the dairy farms in the District, however, they do not comply, in certain respects, with requirements of the County Dairy Bye-laws.

There are two slaughterhouses, one situated in the Burgh and the other in the landward part of the Burgh. Visits of inspection were paid by the Sanitary Inspector at regular intervals. Three hundred and eighty-four animals were slaughtered during the year.

BURGH OF CUPAR.

The population was estimated at 3974. The birth-rate was 14·1 and the illegitimate birth-rate was 10·8. The death-rate, corrected for transfers and adjusted for age and sex distribution was 13·2. The infantile mortality rate was low—15 per 1,000 births. Diseases of the heart and blood vessels, diseases of lungs and cancer were the chief causes of death. Except for one death from tuberculosis, o

deaths were due to infectious diseases. Sixty-four per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

Twenty-five cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz.:—scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 1, erysipelas 5, chickenpox 7, acute primary pneumonia 3, pulmonary tuberculosis 4, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 1. Four cases of scarlet fever, 1 of diphtheria and 1 of erysipelas were admitted to Auchtermuchty Infectious Diseases Hospital for treatment. All made good recoveries. Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to Glenlomond Sanatorium. None of the diseases showed signs of assuming epidemic proportions and no special precautions were called for.

There are 5 dairy farms in the Burgh registered to produce milk. The County Dairy Bye-laws are now applicable to these premises and while they were maintained during the year in a reasonably clean condition they do not comply, in certain respects, with requirements. A endeavour will be made gradually to effect improvements.

There are indications that the consumption of milk per household is below the average. Graded milk does not appear to be consumed to any extent in the Burgh. There is only one farm in the neighbourhood licensed to produce such milk and that dairy sends most of its supply to St. Andrews. It would appear that the citizens of Cupar have not yet become aware of the superior qualities of Graded Milk.

Since the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, came into force, the supervision of the meat supply at Cupar Public Slaughterhouse has been a matter which concerns the County Council. The detention of unsound meat is in the hands of the District County Sanitary Inspector, and an arrangement has been come to whereby he is called in when the superintendent becomes aware of a diseased carcase. In cases of difficulty or doubt, the Sanitary Inspector is empowered to obtain the advice of a Veterinary Surgeon. Nothing of an unusual nature occurred in the course of meat inspections during the year. 2846 animals were slaughtered and 3968 lbs. of meat were condemned as unsound.

BURGH OF FALKLAND.

The population was estimated at 714. The birth-rate was 4·2 and the corrected and adjusted death-rate was 9·2. There were no deaths from any of the infectious diseases and 9 out of the 10 persons who died were of 65 years of age and over.

Five cases of infectious diseases were reported—scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 2, chickenpox 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 1. The cases of scarlet fever and of diphtheria were admitted to Auchtermuchty Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were treated at home.

There are 3 licensed dairy farms within the Burgh. Although the standard of cleanliness in each was reasonably satisfactory, some of

them fall short of the requirements of the County Dairy Bye-laws far as structural arrangements are concerned. At Myreside Farm however, the byre was reconditioned during the year.

There is one private slaughterhouse in the Burgh, which was visited by the District Sanitary Inspector at regular intervals in his capacity as Meat Inspector and Detention Officer. One hundred and ninety-four animals were slaughtered during the year.

BURGH OF LADYBANK.

The estimated population was 1103. The birth-rate was 12·7 while the death-rate was 10·4. One infant under 1 year of age died. The deaths were due to influenza, otherwise infectious diseases claimed no victims. Fifty-seven per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

Notifications of infectious diseases numbered 8—scarlet fever, diphtheria 2, chickenpox 1, acute primary pneumonia 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 1, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 1. The cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria were removed to Auchtermuchty Infectious Diseases Hospital. No special investigations or precautions were called for during the year.

There is one dairy farm in the Burgh which produces about 7 gallons of milk daily. A fair degree of cleanliness was maintained, but one or two minor structural alterations might, with advantage, be made.

There is one small private slaughterhouse in the Burgh at which slaughtering takes place during two forenoons weekly. The District Sanitary Inspector was responsible for meat inspection and for the detention of unsound meat. Nothing unusual occurred during the year. 218 animals were slaughtered.

BURGH OF NEWBURGH.

The population was estimated at 2246. The birth-rate was 17·4 and the corrected and adjusted death-rate was 13·2. The death-rate from tuberculosis (all forms) was 1·78; from pulmonary tuberculosis it was 1·34. The infantile mortality rate was 51 per 1,000 births. Eighteen persons died of diseases of the heart and arteries, 5 from cancer and 4 from tuberculosis. Forty-six per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

Twenty-three cases of infectious diseases were reported—scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 1, erysipelas 1, chickenpox 10, pulmonary tuberculosis 5, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 3. The cases of scarlet fever were removed to Auchtermuchty Infectious Diseases Hospital. One case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was removed to hospital for treatment. No deaths resulted from any of the epidemic diseases. The cases of chickenpox occurred at intervals during the latter half of the year.

Two dairy farms within the Burgh are licensed to produce milk. The standard of cleanliness was sufficiently good and no indications of a defective milk supply were discovered.

For a town of its size the Burgh is amply provided with slaughterhouses. There are three private slaughterhouses, in one of which a considerable business in sheep slaughtering for the London market is carried on. The District Sanitary Inspector inspected the meat supply at regular intervals and on occasion detained carcases pending decisions by a veterinary surgeon. Six hundred and thirty-five animals were slaughtered and 1214 lbs. of meat were condemned as unsound.

St. Andrews District Report.

Dr. G. MATTHEW FYFE, Deputy Medical Officer.

On 16th May 1930, when the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1929, came into force, St. Andrews District, as defined in previous years, was divided into two areas—a northern area termed St. Andrews Area and a southern area termed Anstruther Area. Mr. Robert J. became Sanitary Inspector of St. Andrews Area and Mr. John Ross was appointed Sanitary Inspector of Anstruther Area.

In order that comparisons may be made between the state of the public health in 1930 and that in previous years, it has been thought best to combine the two Areas into one for purposes of this report.

In view of the fact that the control of the major public health services was transferred from the Town Councils of Small Burghs to the County Council, a short description of these services in respect of each Burgh will be submitted at the end of the Report. It is probable that in future years the arrangement of the Report will be altered to comply with requirements prescribed by the Department of Health for Scotland.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Throughout the landward part of the District the incidence of infectious diseases was particularly low. Except for occasional minor outbreaks of chickenpox and of scarlet fever, none of the diseases showed signs of assuming epidemic proportions and no special investigations or precautions were called for.

The following number of cases were notified :—

				Removed to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever,	..	..	..	25 24
Diphtheria,	..	..	..	6 6
Erysipelas,	..	..	..	3 ..
Chickenpox,	..	..	..	38 ..
Acute Primary Pneumonia,	..	..	..	3 1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	..	..	..	4 ..
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis,	..	..	..	5 2
Total,	..	..	..	84 33

With the single exception of chickenpox, the incidence of which was increased by 14 cases, all the diseases were less prevalent in 1930 than in 1929, and the total number of cases fell from 136 to 84. Six persons

ost of whom were notified in previous years, died of tuberculosis and one adult female died of influenza, which is not a compulsory notifiable disease. Otherwise none of the infectious diseases caused death.

Methods of artificial immunisation against diphtheria and scarlet fever are not practised to any appreciable extent in the District, landward or burghal, except in the Burgh of St. Andrews. The absence of epidemics of these diseases may have given rise to a sense of security, but it should be remembered that a great number of children are now growing up who, not having been in contact with the disease, have had no opportunity of acquiring a natural immunity against them, so that, the virulence of the causal germs becomes increased, as it tends to do at intervals, an epidemic of considerable severity may break out in spite of the preventive measures now practised.

Immunisation against scarlet fever and diphtheria is a harmless process in children and is followed only by a brief upset of the mildest character in adults. The process consists of the injection under the skin at weekly intervals, of three doses of minute quantities of the toxins of the germs. It is generally considered that, while results in the case of scarlet fever are not quite so reliable, in the case of diphtheria the inoculations confer a definite protection against the disease. In this connection it is of interest to report that results in St. Andrews burgh have been in accordance with results elsewhere. Although over 100 cases of diphtheria have occurred since the autumn of 1928, no immunised child acquired the disease, although several were in contact with it.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Three infectious diseases hospitals serve the needs of the District, at Ovinstone, St. Andrews and St. Michaels.

OVINSTONE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.—Forty-six patients were admitted for treatment—14 from Crail, 8 from the United Burghs of Kilrenny and Anstruther, 8 from Pittenweem, 3 from the United Burghs of Elie and Earlsferry and 13 from the landward part of the District. Thirty-three of the cases were suffering from scarlet fever and 13 from diphtheria. One death from diphtheria occurred in the hospital.

Dr. Page, Visiting Medical Officer, and Miss Newbigging, Matron, rendered efficient service in their care of the patients and in their administration of hospital affairs.

Although, as has been pointed out in previous years, the facilities provided by the hospital would be greatly improved by the addition of an observation ward, the matter might well rest until the general policy of the County Council has been determined in regard to the isolation of cases of infectious diseases under more modern conditions than presently exist in the District.

ST. ANDREWS CITY FEVER HOSPITAL.—Twenty-four cases were admitted from the Burgh of St. Andrews. There were no admissions from the landward area. The cases admitted were as follows—paratyphoid fever 1, scarlet fever 2, diphtheria 11, puerperal fever puerperal pyrexia 1, acute primary pneumonia 2, measles and bronch pneumonia 4, sore throat for observation 2. It is to be regretted that 3 cases of diphtheria and 1 of puerperal fever died while in hospital.

Patients in the Hospital were attended by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the District. The services of Miss Sanderson, the Matron, were of a very high order both with regard to her nursing skill and to her administrative ability.

The Hospital serves as an immunisation centre for the citizens of St. Andrews and for residents in the neighbourhood. The facilities however, were not utilised to as great an extent as they might have been. Only 12 children were brought by their parents for the necessary series of inoculations. A considerable increase in numbers, however, has already occurred during the present year.

ST. MICHAELS INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, LEUCHARS.—The number of cases admitted for treatment was 63—scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 13, measles 2, measles and broncho-pneumonia 1, acute primary pneumonia 1, erysipelas 1. Five of the cases came from Tayport Burgh, 11 from Newport Burgh, 26 from Cupar District and 21 from the landward part of St. Andrews District. No deaths occurred in Hospital during the year.

Accommodation at the hospital was adequate to meet requirements. The medical and nursing services were in the capable hands of Dr. Ru and Miss Lamb, the Matron.

Certain difficulties arose in connection with the water supply. The matter is under investigation and it is hoped that steps will be taken to increase the supply in the course of the present year.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The antiquated ambulance at Ovenstone Infectious Diseases Hospital has been replaced by another horsedrawn ambulance, which, though it leaks and rattles a little, provides greater comfort for patient and nurse during transport. At St. Andrews Fever Hospital, there is a horsedrawn ambulance of satisfactory type. A new motor ambulance has been purchased for St. Michaels Infectious Diseases Hospital.

WATER SUPPLIES.

There are seven Special Water Districts within the Landward Area, namely, Dunino, Elie, Earlsferry and St. Monans, Guardbridge, Larwood, Lathones, Leuchars and Upper and Lower Largo.

ELIE, EARLSFERRY AND ST. MONANS SPECIAL DISTRICT.—For some time past it has been evident that, during the summer months at least, an insufficient amount of water has been reaching houses situated in the higher reaches of the District. A full investigation was made in

the matter during the year under review and it was found that, while the consumpt of water had increased by 50 per cent. during the past thirty years, as a result of encrustation the capacity of the supply mains had decreased by 33 per cent. Remedial measures were considered and eventually it was decided to scrape the mains. It is probable that the process will require to be repeated before many years have passed, but so far results have been satisfactory.

GUARDBRIDGE SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—Considerable progress is made in the improvement of the water supply of this District. A new main, over a mile in length, has been laid down from the Reservoir Balmullo to Milton and a new 6 inch pipe has been laid through the village. So as to provide against a summer drought a proposal is under consideration for an increase in the storage capacity now available.

LATHONES SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—The Sanitary Inspector in his Report for 1930 calls special attention to the deplorable condition of the water supply in this District. Lathones, a hamlet consisting of houses and a hotel, was declared a Special Water District in 1892 and a sum of £200 was collected towards a scheme for improvement. Nothing was done, however, and about two-thirds of the money still remains in trust.

The village draws its water supply from a roadside ditch, which is fed from a spring situated some distance away. The water is highly contaminated with vegetable matter and with dust from the road. No attempt has been made to safeguard from pollution the part of the stream used as a dip well, to which all and sundry have free access.

The situation urgently demands attention.

LARGO SPECIAL WATER DISTRICTS.—Upper and Lower Largo may be faced with a scarcity of water supply should an extended spell of drought occur. The fact has been recognised for some time but during the year preliminary steps were taken towards greater security. An investigation was commenced into the possibilities, financial and otherwise, of erecting another reservoir across the Gilston Burn and of providing additional filters.

WATER SUPPLY IN OTHER AREAS.—There are several villages in Andrews and Anstruther Districts in which existing housing conditions and future housing developments are under severe handicap through want of an adequate water supply. Among them are Balmullo, Rathkinness, Kingsbarns, Kilconquhar and Barnyards. These villages depend upon shallow wells for their water supply and for the most part the wells have been found to be contaminated to a greater or less degree. Kilconquhar, however, has a gravitation supply but the amount and pressure of the water available is quite inadequate to meet the needs of a new housing scheme.

In the neighbourhood of several villages are reservoirs and water mains belonging to the Local Authorities of Small Burghs. If it is found that the water supply of these Burghs is more than ample for

their needs it would surely be fair to expect them to arrange to give of their plenty to less fortunate neighbours. If, on the other hand, it is clear that the water supply is sufficient only for burghal needs, it remains for the County Council, other measures being less suitable, to endeavour to co-operate in schemes of extension.

DRAINAGE.

The Special Drainage Districts are Colinsburgh, Largo, Leuchars and St. Monans. There were no indications that the drainage systems in these areas worked otherwise than satisfactorily. Except for extensions in connection with the building of houses, no notable developments took place in the existing systems of sewage disposal. A fifth Special Drainage District was formed at Newton Park, Wormit, during the year.

Reference has been made to the inadequacy of the water supply in several villages outwith the Special Districts. The drainage system in these villages is equally deficient, indeed in some of them arrangements are of the most primitive type. The problem is a very difficult one and, in all probability, its solution will entail considerable expenditure, but, until proper drainage and water supply has been secured for these villages, housing schemes will be held in check.

HOUSING.

Building Bye-laws.

During 1930 plans were submitted in connection with the erection of 19 houses. All, except one, of the plans were approved. Assistance under Government subsidy was allowed in respect of 17 of these houses. In addition 10 houses were reconditioned, 2 premises other than houses were erected, 2 shops were altered and in 1 house the drainage system was improved.

The construction of 4 houses was completed and Certificate B was issued in accordance with the Regulations governing the payment of grants.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928.

Registers, such as are prescribed by the Regulations, have not been provided for the use of the Sanitary Inspectors, so that there is difficulty in collecting information under this heading. The omission is now receiving attention.

Four hundred houses were inspected during the year and 77 of them were found to be unfit for human habitation. Notices were served under Section 14 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, on the owners of 4 uninhabitable houses calling upon them to undertake extensive structural alterations. In 6 houses major defects were discovered. These were remedied on unofficial representation to the owners. Forty four notices were served in St. Monans regarding insufficient water

pply and deficient water closet accommodation. Accurate information is not available as to the extent to which the terms of the notices have been complied with.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

Under this Act owners of houses can receive from the County Council financial assistance towards the re-conditioning of their properties on particularly favourable terms. If the cost of the works is more than £50 per dwelling, a grant of two-thirds of the estimated cost, subject to a maximum grant of £100, is available provided the provisions of the Local Authority's Scheme under the Act are complied with. In addition, the owner can receive a loan towards the remainder of the cost, the amount of money provided by the Local Authority being grant and loan not exceeding 90 per cent. of the estimated mortgage value of the completed works. That is to say, if the total cost of reconditioning a house is £200, the owner could receive a grant of £100 and a loan of £80, his immediate outlay, therefore, being only £20. It is surprising that these favourable terms are not taken advantage of to a greater extent throughout the District.

During 1930 application for assistance was received in connection with the alteration and improvement of 16 houses. All the applications were approved. In 10 houses work was completed and favourably reported upon before the end of the year.

Housing Requirements of the District.

At the end of the year and early in the present year a survey of living conditions was made in 16 localities in the District. The following table describes the situation ascertained :—

Locality.	Houses to be closed.	Houses to be repaired.	Over- crowded houses.	Appli- cants for houses.	New houses. required.
<i>Andrews Area.</i>					
Guardbridge,	..	1	2	15	15
Leuchars,	34	4	..	10
Strathkinness	..	16	13	..	2
Denhead,	..	6	2	..	..
Kincaple,	4	13	1	..
Kingsbarns,	..	9	9	6	..
Boarhills,	6	12	3	..
<i>Struther Area.</i>					
Kilconquhar,	..	17	19	..	12
Barnyards,	..	15	16	2	12
Arneroach,	..	17	11	2	2
Colinsburgh,	..	17	12	2	8
Upper Largo,	..	5	7	..	2
Lower Largo,	..	10	4	..	4
Lundin Links,	..	1	9	2	..
Bankfoot, Largoward,	..	2	..	..	..
St. Monans,	..	29	18	6	25
	189	151	39	40	114

It was decided that, as a first development, 30 houses should be built in St. Monans and that 70 houses should be built in the other localities numbers being allocated as indicated in the last column of the above Table.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Forty-five visits of inspection were paid to the various factories, workshops and workplaces in the landward part of the District. In sufficient means of escape in case of fire was found to exist in one factory, but when the attention of the owners was directed to the situation a fire escape was provided. Otherwise, there is nothing further to report.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Since, under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the supervision of the food supply of the County has devolved upon the County Council, the County Council now have a direct interest in all the slaughterhouses in the District. Control of the premises, of slaughtering and of the meat supply in the slaughterhouses at Strathkinness, Mount Melville, Colinsburgh and Upper Largo are vested in the County Council. In the Burghs of Newport, Tayport, St. Andrews, Crail, Anstruther and Elie control of the premises and of slaughtering is a matter which concerns the Town Councils of these Burghs but supervision of the meat supply rests with the County Council. It is unfortunate that the enactment should have created a divided control. It would have been better had each slaughterhouse been placed under one Authority for all purposes.

The Public Slaughterhouse at Anstruther which was erected during the year stands out among all the abattoirs in the District as a model of its type. St. Andrews Town Council are considering the erection of a new Public Slaughterhouse, since the existing one has been condemned as unsatisfactory. It cannot be said that the other slaughterhouses, all of which are private, are in conformity with modern requirements but they were all maintained in a reasonably clean state. Sooner or later, however, the County Council and the Town Councils will be faced with the necessity of arranging for the slaughtering of animals in public slaughterhouses. Under such an arrangement the meat supply would be produced under the best possible conditions and the present occasional nature of meat inspection procedure abolished.

MILK SUPPLY.

The statutory powers with which the County Council are charged in connection with the safeguarding of the milk supply are now applicable to all the dairy premises in the County, landward and burghal. In the landward part of the District there are 77 dairy farms; in the burgh parts there are 14 dairy farms and 11 dairy shops. The total number of cows for which the dairy farms are registered is 1240.

On the whole the dairy premises in the District compare favourably with those in other Counties but many of them are in need of improvements in order that they may comply with the requirements of the County Dairy Bye-laws. Alterations will be called for gradually, but is intended to effect, with the co-operation of the dairy workers, one improvement at least annually in each defective farm or shop.

In most instances a fair degree of cleanliness was maintained, and in those cases where evidence of neglect or carelessness was detected,atters were immediately rectified when the deficiencies were brought to the notice of the persons concerned. It should be stated that no producers of food are more anxious to co-operate with the sanitary officials in safeguarding the food supply than are the dairymen.

Certified Milk was produced at Wester Balrymonth Dairy Farm. Grade A Milk was produced at Monturpie Dairy Farm and at Kilrenny Hill Dairy Farm. The cows, equipment and methods of production were inspected at intervals and found to be satisfactory. Samples of milk taken for bacteriological and chemical examination were well within required standards of fat content and of purity.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that at the end of the year other dairy farmers had indicated their intention of applying for licences to sell graded milk.

During the course of the present year it is intended to prepare a more adequate form of Dairy Register for the use of the Sanitary Inspectors in order that information may be available in detail regarding each dairy.

STATISTICAL COMMENTS.

According to the estimate of the Register General the population of the District has remained unchanged at 14,491 since 1929.

The number of births which occurred was 241 (133 males and 108 females), representing a birth-rate of 16·6 per 1,000 of estimated population as compared with 15·3 per 1,000 in 1929.

There were 29 illegitimate births, the rate being 12·0 per 100 total births.

Seventy-four marriages were registered, representing a rate of 5·1 per 1,000.

Deaths from all causes numbered 162 as compared with 183 in 1929. The death rate was 9·6 per 1,000.

The number of infants under one year of age who died was 17. The figure corresponds with an infantile mortality rate of 71 per 1,000 births as compared with a rate of 81 in 1929.

As regards infectious diseases the following death-rates were recorded :—Tuberculosis of all types—0·41 per 1,000, tuberculosis of

the Respiratory System—0·35 per 1,000. A fall occurred in the tuberculosis death-rate during the year. No deaths were due to the principal infectious diseases but 1 person died of influenza.

The chief cause of death was disease of the heart and arteries with 36 per cent. of the total deaths; the next was cancer with 12 per cent. Forty-eight per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES IN BURGHS IN ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT.

The following brief account is submitted of the major public health services which were transferred from the control of Small Burghs to that of the County Council under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

BURGH OF CRAIL.

The population was estimated at 1073. The birth-rate was 14 per 1,000 of estimated population, exceeding the death-rate by 5 per 1,000. Eighty per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

Twenty-six cases of infectious diseases were notified, viz.:—scarlet fever 11, erysipelas 3, chickenpox 11, puerperal pyrexia 1. All the cases of scarlet fever were removed to Ovenstone Infectious Diseases Hospital, the remaining cases were treated at home. No death resulted from any of the infectious diseases.

No premises in the Burgh are registered to sell milk but it is known that during the year milk was retailed from two farms within the Burgh. It may be that the number of customers supplied is so small that the question of registration need not arise, but the matter will be investigated during the present year.

There is one private slaughterhouse within the Burgh. Inspection of meat was carried out by the District Sanitary Inspector who is also Detention Officer under the Regulations. Two hundred and seventy-three animals were killed and 168 lbs of meat were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

BURGH OF ELIE AND EARLSFERRY.

The population was estimated at 1040. The birth-rate was 8·7 per 1,000 of estimated population, and the death-rate was 13·5 per 1,000. Sixty-four per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

Only 10 cases of infectious diseases were reported—scarlet fever, diphtheria 1, chickenpox 6 and non-pulmonary tuberculosis 1. The cases of scarlet fever and of diphtheria were accommodated in Ovenstone Infectious Diseases Hospital.

There is, within the Burgh, one dairy shop which was maintained in clean condition. Certified milk is retailed from this shop and also from a grocer's shop. In addition, one or two dairy farmers in the neighbourhood supply the town with Grade A milk, and there is evidence that the number of adjacent farms selling graded milk will be increased in the near future. The Burgh is, therefore, fortunate in its milk supply.

Meat inspection was in the hands of the District Sanitary Inspector who reported no unusual circumstance arising out of his visits to the single private slaughterhouse in the Burgh. Two hundred and fifty-four animals were slaughtered and 448 lbs. of meat were condemned as unsound.

BURGH OF KILRENNY AND ANSTRUTHER.

The estimated population was 3,330, the birth-rate was 10·5 per 1,000 of estimated population and the death-rate was 15·6 per 1,000. The death-rate, therefore, exceeded the birth-rate by 5·1 per 1,000. The infantile mortality rate was 57 per 1,000 births. Fifty-six per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over.

The incidence of infectious disease was low. Only 17 cases were notified:—scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 3, erysipelas 2, chickenpox 3 and pulmonary tuberculosis 4. Eleven cases were removed to hospital.

Seven dairy farms and three dairy shops within the Burgh were registered to produce and to sell milk. The dairy farms were kept in a clean condition but several of them, in certain respects, do not comply with the requirements of the County Dairy Bye-laws, which are now applicable to the Burgh. Improvements will be called for gradually. One of the Farms produces Grade A Milk and the methods of production and the purity of the milk were found to be within the standards laid down by regulation.

A new slaughterhouse, designed on modern lines, was erected during the year. A Superintendent was appointed, half of the cost of whose salary is borne by the County Council. The detention of unsound meat was placed in the hands of the District County Sanitary Inspector. In no other town in the East of Fife is the meat supply produced under such excellent conditions. Since the slaughterhouse opened in November 212 animals have been killed and 204 lbs. of meat have been condemned.

BURGH OF PITTENWEEM.

The population was estimated at 1631. The birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population was 11·6, while the death-rate was 11·8 per 1,000. No deaths occurred among infants during the year. Fifty-two per cent. of the total deaths occurred among persons over 65 years of age.

There were 10 cases of Infectious Diseases, viz. :—scarlet fever 3 diphtheria 5, cerebro-spinal fever 1 and non-pulmonary tuberculosis 1. With the exception of the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis all the cases were removed to hospital for treatment.

There are 5 dairy farms in the Burgh. The County Dairy Bye-law are now applicable to these premises and from time to time the dairy farmers will be called upon to effect alterations in order that the requirements of the Bye-laws may be met. On the whole the byres were kept in a reasonably clean condition and every endeavour was made by the farmers to produce clean milk. Graded Milk is not consumed to any great extent in the Burgh.

The opening of the new slaughterhouse at Anstruther brought about the closure of the only existing private slaughterhouse in the Burgh. The arrangement has secured an improvement in the safeguarding of the meat supply.

BURGH OF NEWPORT.

The population was estimated at 3,088. The birth-rate was 10.0 per 1,000 of estimated population and the death-rate was 15.5 per 1,000, an excess of 5.5 on the birth-rate. The infantile mortality rate was 32 per 1,000 births. Seventy-seven per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over. Diseases of the heart and arteries and cancer were the two chief causes of death.

The incidence of infectious diseases was increased by the occurrence of an epidemic of chickenpox. The total number of notifications received was as follows :—scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 5, erysipelas 1, chickenpox 59, acute primary pneumonia 3, pulmonary tuberculosis 1. The total incidence was, therefore, 77 cases. The cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and erysipelas were isolated in St. Michaels Infectious Diseases Hospital. All made good recoveries. The cases of tuberculosis were removed to Glenlomond Sanatorium.

There are 3 dairy farms in the Burgh and 2 dairy shops. There is considerable room for improvement in some of the dairy farms, and dairymen will be urged to undertake alterations in the course of the present year. According to a recent investigation the amount of milk consumed in Newport per head of population is high so that there is the more reason that every precaution should be taken to safeguard this important article of diet.

The procedure which was adopted with regard to inspection of the meat supply was that the District Sanitary Inspector visited the private slaughter house and the butcher shops in the Burgh twice weekly. In addition, Mr. Spruell, Veterinary Inspector, Dundee, paid frequent visits of inspection as before the transference of services under the Act. Nothing of an unusual nature occurred in the course of inspections. Five hundred and fifty-two animals were killed and 1 lbs. of meat were condemned as unsound.

BURGH OF TAYPORT.

The population was estimated at 3,161. The birth-rate was 15·2 and the death-rate was 14·2 per 1,000 of population. The infantile mortality rate was 146 per 1,000 births. Since the majority of infants under 1 year of age died of preventable diseases, ample justification was afforded for the Mother and Child Welfare Clinic which was inaugurated during the year. Forty-four per cent. of the total deaths occurred among people of 65 years of age and over. Diseases of the heart and arteries and diseases of the lungs were the two chief causes of death.

Thirty-nine cases of infectious diseases occurred, viz. :—scarlet fever 1, erysipelas 6, puerperal fever 1, chickenpox 4, acute primary pneumonia 11, pulmonary tuberculosis 5, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 3. The cases of scarlet fever were isolated in St. Michaels Infectious Diseases Hospital. The case of puerperal fever was transferred to Kings Cross Hospital, Dundee. Four cases of tuberculosis were removed to Glenlomond Sanatorium or to Hospital for treatment. The relative incidence of infectious diseases was probably higher than the size of the population warranted, especially as compared with the relative incidence in other coast towns in the East of Fife. There is some reason for believing that the disproportionate number was related to housing conditions.

There are 2 dairy farms in the Burgh both of which were kept in a reasonably clean state. There are no dairy shops. There is evidence that the consumpt of milk per head of population is low and that a considerable quantity of artificial milk is being consumed.

There is only one slaughterhouse in the town, a private one which is visited twice weekly by the District Sanitary Inspector for purposes of meat inspection. Four hundred and ninety-two animals were killed and 135 lbs. of meat were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

BURGH OF ST. ANDREWS.

The population was estimated at 8,722. The birth-rate was 11·6 per 1,000 of estimated population and the death-rate was 11 per 1,000. The infantile mortality rate was 50 per 1,000 births. Forty-nine per cent. of the deaths from all causes occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Seven per cent. of the total deaths was due to infectious diseases, including tuberculosis.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases made was 108, viz. :—Typhoid fever 1, scarlet fever 3, diphtheria 12, puerperal fever 1, puerperal pyrexia 3, ophthalmia neonatorum 2, chickenpox 61, poliomyelitis 1, encephalitis lethargica 1, dysentery 1, acute primary pneumonia 9, acute influenzal pneumonia 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 9, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 3. Seventy-one cases of measles were also

reported. In addition to the epidemics of measles and chickenpox an outbreak of epidemic sore throat occurred in the early months of the year. Twenty-four cases of infectious diseases were admitted to the City Fever Hospital in which 3 cases of diphtheria and 1 of puerperal fever died. Twelve children were brought to the Hospital for protective inoculation against diphtheria.

Four dairy farms and 4 dairy shops in the Burgh were licensed in terms of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914. Close supervision was maintained of the premises and no indications of a defective milk supply were discovered. An increase occurred in the consumption of certified milk which is supplied by Woodburn Dairy, by Wester Balrymont Dairy Farm, and by Hospital Mill Dairy Farm, Springfield. It is of considerable significance that the incidence of sore throats has decreased in a large local residential school since this milk was introduced two years ago.

Meat inspection was carried out at the Public Slaughterhouse by the District Sanitary Inspector, who acted as Detention Officer and, in cases of difficulty or doubt, called in the services of a veterinary surgeon. Three thousand six hundred and twenty-six animals were slaughtered and 2662 pounds of meat were seized as unfit for human consumption.

Kirkcaldy District Report.

Dr. G. M. McGILLIVRAY, Deputy Medical Officer.

For the purposes of the Local Government (Scotland Act, 1929), the former Local Government District of Kirkcaldy has been divided into three areas, Lochgelly, Kirkcaldy and Wemyss. Similarly, the formerly existing District of Dunfermline has been divided to form two areas, Dunfermline and Beath, the latter comprising the entire parish of Beath.

The arrangement followed in former Annual Reports has been adopted for the current year as thereby comparison may be made, so far as the landward areas are concerned, with the subject matter of previous reports.

In view of the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, transferring to the County Council certain of the functions of Town Councils Small Burghs, a summary of the work in such burghs in each District is appended.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1930 there were 1,134 persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases (typhoid fever 11, scarlet fever 199, diphtheria 178, erysipelas 39, puerperal fever 5, ophthalmia neonatorum 39, chicken-pox 376, dysentery 3, encephalitis lethargica 3, acute primary pneumonia 4, acute influenzal pneumonia 11, puerperal pyrexia 13, pulmonary tuberculosis 52, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 51).

There were 191 more cases of infectious diseases notified during 1930 than in the preceding year. Scarlet fever showed a decrease of 52 cases, erysipelas a decrease of 16 and acute influenzal pneumonia a decrease of 25 from the figures of the previous year. All other notifiable diseases showed an increase over the number of persons notified for 1929. The following increases in the number of persons notified during 1930 as compared with 1929 were recorded:—Typhoid fever 10, diphtheria 22, puerperal fever 4, ophthalmia neonatorum 31, chicken-pox 134, dysentery 2, encephalitis lethargica 2, acute primary pneumonia 40, pulmonary tuberculosis 19, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 9 and puerperal pyrexia 12—a total of 285.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 505 of whom 480 were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Thornton and Cameronbridge and 25 at Glenlomond Sanatorium.

At the end of this report a table will be found setting forth the number and age distribution of the persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases during the year.

School closure was found unnecessary for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases during 1930.

HOSPITALS.

KIRKCALDY JOINT INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, THORNTON-
There were 584 persons admitted for treatment during 1930 and 3 remained in hospital from the previous year giving a total of 63 patients treated during 1930. The cases admitted for treatment were as follows :—Scarlet fever 240, diphtheria 206, typhoid fever 7, pneumonia 73, puerperal conditions 20, erysipelas 11, measles and pneumonia 3, dysentery 1, influenza 2, cerebro-spinal meningitis 4, encephalitis lethargica 4, ophthalmia neonatorum 9 and other causes 4. The following list gives the number of patients admitted from each area sending cases to this hospital :—

Kirkcaldy District 454, Lochgelly Burgh 64, Markinch Burgh 1, Leslie Burgh 9, Dysart Burgh 12, Burntisland Burgh 6, Kinghorn Burgh 5, Dunfermline Burgh 5, Cowdenbeath Burgh 3, Dunfermline District 2, Buckhaven and Methil Burgh 2, Pittenweem 1.

The hospital is well maintained and suitable in every way for the treatment of infectious diseases but as pointed out in previous reports, the accommodation provided for the nursing and domestic staff and also the kitchen premises are quite inadequate and too cramped for the size of the institution. Steps should be taken to remedy this in order that full use can be made of the hospital accommodation available.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—This hospital, situated at Fosterton, is now the only centre for the treatment of smallpox within the civil County of Fife. It is always maintained in a condition to receive patients on an hour's notice, but, fortunately, no occasion for the use of the premises arose during 1930.

CAMERON HOSPITAL.—This hospital was taken over by Fife County Council from Buckhaven Burgh in consequence of the coming into operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, on the 1st May last. It was built about 20 years ago on the Cameron Estate which extends to about 37 acres. The former mansion house serves as the administrative block and four substantial and excellently designed and equipped pavilions serve for the treatment of the various infectious diseases admitted. The hospital is approved by the Department of Health for 22 beds but contains at present 30 beds and 16 cots.

During the year there were 173 patients admitted suffering from the following diseases :—Scarlet fever 60, diphtheria 53, erysipelas 3, typhoid fever 6, dysentery 1, pneumonia 47 and 3 cases of food rash for observation. The areas from which patients were admitted were :—Falkhaven and Methil Burgh 123, Leven Burgh 18, Landward Area 32.

WATER SUPPLY.

WATER SUPPLY.—The District water supply is ample for the needs of the area and is of excellent quality for all purposes. There are three sources of supply, viz :—Glenfarg Works provided by Kirkcaldy District, Glendevon Reservoir provided by Dunfermline District and Arrochar Reservoirs, the property of the Wemyss Water Trust which supplies Wemyss Area.

DRAINAGE.

DRAINAGE.—Several of the larger villages in this Area are still without proper water and drainage facilities and until these are provided, will be impossible to introduce generally all modern conveniences to the houses. Mention was made in my last report to Kennoway and Inglassie, but other villages have a claim and might well be provided with a drainage system. The matter is still under consideration by the County Council who appointed a Special Committee in October to go to the matter and obtain information in respect of areas in the whole County where these services ought to be provided.

In those villages where water and drainage facilities are already provided the service have proved efficient and satisfactory.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.—The number of plans submitted for examination and report during 1930 comprised proposals to erect 30 new houses (5 of three-apartments, 1 of four-apartments and 4 over four-apartments), and to alter and extend 161 existing houses. Proposals were also received in respect of premises for purposes other than housing as follows :—

New erections, 28.

Alterations to existing buildings, 12.

In addition to the above plans reported on during 1930, plans were received in respect of the conversion of a shop into a two-apartment dwelling-house ; the erection of a bothy, with inside W.C. and wash-and basin, to house farm workers ; and the erection of new pit-head baths at the Frances Colliery.

HOUSING.

HOUSING.—In spite of the large number of new houses already provided in Kirkcaldy area, the building programme was actively pursued during 1930, and further houses were added or were in the course of erection during the year. Additional schemes embracing proposals to erect further houses have been considered and are likely to be carried out or commenced during 1931. Thus at Lumphinnans a further instalment of 16 houses have already been commenced ; at Thornton 20 additional houses have been approved ; at Burntisland, 20 houses are in the course of erection ; at East Wemyss, 50 houses have been approved and 54 houses have also been approved for Boreland. Thirty additional houses have been suggested for Windygates and twenty Coaltown of Balgonie. Sixteen additional houses have been suggested at Kinglassie and a first instalment of 12 houses for Auchtertool. In addition, 60 additional houses at Crosshill and 6 at Lochore have already been commenced, making a total of 304 new houses proposed to be erected or commenced in 1931.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS.—The number of houses inspected under these Regulations and the Public Health Act 1897, was 655. The number considered unfit for habitation was 24 and closing orders were issued in respect of 33 of these. Thirty-four houses were repaired and rendered habitable without either the making of closing orders or the service of notices under Section 3 (1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925. Six notices were served in respect of insufficient water-closet accommodation and in 3 cases the order was complied with. Four notices were served in terms of Section 40 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919, in respect of provision of water to dwellinghouses and the cases are still pending.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.—During the year there was a speeding up in respect of repair, renovation and extension of rural houses in terms of the County Scheme in force under this Act where a substantial grant is given for such work. Plans were received and examined in respect of 69 rural houses and all were finally approved for the purposes of grant although in several instances amendment of the plans and extension of the work originally proposed had to be secured before the plans were passed as satisfactory. The number of houses renovated under the Act during 1929 was only 16 and there were 17 houses dealt with under the same Scheme in 1928. It is therefore gratifying to note the large increase in the number of rural houses dealt with during the present year, and it is to be hoped that owners of rural housing will continue to take full advantage of the generous terms of the Scheme as the Act has been extended for a further period of years.

Prior to the coming into operation of the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, practically nothing had been done in the District to improve housing conditions for the rural and agricultural workers and little advantage was taken of the generous terms of the grant under the Act until the present year. In dealing with applications every effort is made to ensure that the dwellings on completion will be fit in all respects for habitation. Thus the proposal, as finally submitted for approval, invariably includes the provision of a scullery with sink, tub and boiler; a water-closet or sometimes of a bathroom containing a bath, wash-hand basin and W.C.; of a larder and coal-cellars. In addition, damp walls are remedied, lighting and ventilation improved by the enlargement of existing windows and occasionally an additional bedroom is added.

With the aid of the grant available under this Act, work of the above nature can be carried out at very small cost to the owner and rural houses in poor condition, and often unfit for habitation, can be modernised and made good for at least another generation.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

During the year, 288 inspections of factories, workshops and work-places were made (factories 72, workshops 186, workplaces 30). All the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and no defects were observed.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Prior to the coming into operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, there were four slaughterhouses (1 public and 3 private) in Kirkcaldy District. The public slaughterhouse, the property of Markinch Burgh, is situated just outwith the burgh boundary. The structure is satisfactory but no hours have been fixed for the slaughter of animals. One of the private slaughterhouses, situated at Cardenden (Bewick), has not been licensed for the past two years, and as the structure is poor it should not be again licensed. The other private slaughterhouse at Cardenden is satisfactory and suitably placed for supervision by the Detention Officer who lives close by. That at East Wemyss is unsatisfactory as to structure and no definite hours have been fixed for the slaughter of animals. In view of the close proximity of the Buckhaven Public Slaughterhouse, where efficient supervision can always be maintained, the private slaughterhouse at East Wemyss should be closed. No undue hardship would be caused through this course.

With the coming into operation of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, five additional public slaughterhouses situated at Lochgelly, St. Leonards, Buckhaven, Burntisland and Leslie and one private slaughterhouse at Kinghorn Burgh came under the supervision of the County

Authority as far as meat inspection and seizure of condemned food is concerned. The licensing of these slaughterhouses (public and private) is not a transferred function under the Act as small Burghs continue to license and regulate the slaughterhouses and are also responsible for the fixing or otherwise of the hours for slaughter. The position that has arisen as a result of the coming into operation of the Act is therefore unsatisfactory in some respects as premises unfit for the purpose may continue to be licensed by the burghs and in some cases definite hours for the slaughter of animals have not been fixed. Proper supervision by the Detention Officers is therefore impossible.

BURNING COAL BING.

Reference was made to the burning coal bing at the Randolph Colliery in my report for 1929. Conditions remained unchanged throughout 1930 and complaints were again received in respect of the sulphurous fumes given off from the smouldering bing. Definite action was taken in January 1931, and a meeting was arranged at the bing when members of Kirkcaldy District Public Health Sub-Committee met the Colliery representatives and a satisfactory agreement was come to, viz. :—that the existing bing be allowed to burn itself out and a fresh bing be formed on another site.

MILK SUPPLIES.

There are 115 dairies in the District and the premises are registered for 2996 cows. In addition, 8 dairies, registered for 174 cows, in burghs came under the supervision of the County officials in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929. These are situated at Buckhaven (2), Leven (1), Lochgelly (1), Burntisland (2), Kinghorn (1), and Leslie (1). Several of the dairies in the District still fall short of the standard required under the Dairy Bye-laws and steps should be taken to bring these up to regulation. Reference was made to this in my report for 1929.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1930.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1930.—Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk is produced at Wemyss Castle Dairy. The premises are good and the methods of production continue to be satisfactory. Samples taken for bacteriological and chemical examination during the year showed the milk to be of good quality and well within the standard required in terms of the Order.

Buckhaven Co-operative Society retail pasteurised milk in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Order within the District. Samples of the milk taken during the year for chemical and bacteriological examination proved the milk to be satisfactory in every way.

VITAL EVENTS.

During 1930, there were 991 births (males 506, females 485) registered in Kirkcaldy District. In 1929 the births numbered 954. The birth-rate for 1930, corrected for transfers, was 22·0 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 45,141, as compared with 21·2 in 1929. Illegitimate births numbered 66 (males 36, females 30), the illegitimate birth-rate being 6·66 per cent. of the total births.

The marriages registered in the district numbered 214, the crude marriage-rate being 4·7 per 1,000. In 1929 there were 224 marriages.

The deaths from all causes numbered 483, the death-rate, corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution, being 11·9 per 1,000. In 1929 the number of deaths was 529 and the corrected death-rate 13·1 per 1,000.

The deaths of infants (under 1 year) numbered 54, equivalent to an infantile mortality-rate of 54 per 1,000 births. In 1929 the infant deaths numbered 65 and the infantile mortality-rate was 68, the lowest figure recorded up till that time in the District. The present low infantile mortality-rate of 54 is very satisfactory and establishes a new low record for the District.

The death-rate from all tuberculosis was 0·60 per 1,000 : that for pulmonary tuberculosis being 0·42. The corresponding rates for 1929 were 0·85 and 0·45 respectively.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0·42 as compared with 0·49 in 1929.

BUCKHAVEN AND METHIL BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—During the year there were 273 cases of infectious diseases notified within the Burgh. These were :—typhoid fever 1, scarlet fever 50, diphtheria 35, erysipelas 8, puerperal fever 1, phthalmia neonatorum 7, chickenpox 59, acute primary pneumonia 2, acute influenzal pneumonia 12, pulmonary tuberculosis 28, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 10.

The following cases were removed to hospital :—typhoid fever, 1, scarlet fever 47, diphtheria 32, erysipelas 2, puerperal fever 1, ophthalmia neonatorum 1, acute primary pneumonia 27, tuberculosis 10 (pulmonary 7, non-pulmonary 3), a total of 121 cases.

Hospital treatment is provided for the ordinary infectious diseases at Cameron Hospital, Windygates, and for tuberculosis at Glenlomond Sanatorium.

No school closure was necessary during the year for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—The scheme in force continues as formerly and all cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases are dealt with under the County Scheme.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.—There are two dairies within the Burgh registered for the production of milk and apart from a few minor defects in the structure of the premises they are suitable for the purpose. They are kept in a clean and satisfactory manner.

MEAT INSPECTION.—The public slaughterhouse situated within the Burgh employs a full-time superintendent. The premises are of modern construction and kept in a clean and satisfactory manner. Adequate supervision of all animals slaughtered is maintained and the following tables show the number of animals slaughtered and the seizures of unsound food during the year.

**Return of Animals slaughtered at Public Slaughterhouse for the year ending
31st December 1930.**

Month.	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
January, ..	148	3	100	36	287
February, ..	140	5	94	26	265
March, ..	140	3	88	23	254
April, ..	143	..	114	36	293
May, ..	139	4	85	24	252
June, ..	128	..	88	12	228
July, ..	168	1	114	19	302
August, ..	148	2	103	15	268
September, ..	155	..	81	26	262
October, ..	166	1	129	39	335
November, ..	150	..	114	39	303
December, ..	155	2	110	39	306
Totals, ..	1,780	21	1,220	334	3,355

UNSAFE FOOD.

Carcasses entirely or partially destroyed for the year ending 31st December 1930.

Disease.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Weight in lbs
Tuberculosis ..	Ent. Pt. Ent. Pt. Ent. Pt. Ent. Pt. Ent. Pt. Ent. Pt.	12 140 1 1 10 14 150	28,6			
Flukes, ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	115	1,7		
Necrosis, ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	27	4		
Bruised, ..	.. 1 16	1	2,7		
Dropsy, ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1	2		
Johnes Disease, ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1	1		
Abscesses, ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	11	3		
Congestion, ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	3	4		
Gangrene, ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	1	5		
Actinomycosis, ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	6	1		
Emaciated, ..	.. 1 1	1	6		
Totals, ..	15 320 2 .. 1 5 2 11 20 336	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	36,0		

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.—One patient received free insulin in Methil during the year in respect of the treatment of diabetes.

RIVERS POLLUTION.—The question does not arise within the Burgh

VITAL EVENTS.—The population of the Burgh as estimated to the middle of 1930 was 18,624. The corrected number of births was 411 (males 207, females 204) equivalent to a birth-rate of 21·1 per 1,000 estimated population. There were 28 illegitimate births or 6·8 per cent. of the total births.

Marriages for the year numbered 115 and the crude marriage-rate was 6·2 per 1,000.

Deaths numbered 202 (males 104, females 98) and the corrected and adjusted death-rate was 12·9 per 1,000. The death-rate for all tuberculosis was 0·86 per 1,000 and that for pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·70 per 1,000. The death-rate for the principal epidemic diseases was 0·38 per 1,000.

Thirty-three infants under the age of one year died during 1930 and the infantile mortality (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) was 80. Twenty of the infant deaths, or 60·6 per cent. of the total, were due to diseases of early infancy and malformations. This points to the need for better antenatal care of the expectant mother as neglect or lack of proper treatment prior to birth is a frequent cause of prematurity, malformations and weakly infants who rarely survive the first few days of life.

BURNTISLAND BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of infectious diseases notified in the Burgh during 1930 was 41. Individual diseases notified were as follows :—scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 7, erysipelas 3, puerperal fever 2, chickenpox 7, malaria 1, acute primary pneumonia 9, tuberculosis 7 (pulmonary 3, non-pulmonary 4).

The following cases were removed to hospital for treatment :—scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 5, erysipelas 1, acute primary pneumonia 2, pulmonary tuberculosis 1.

Hospital treatment is provided for the ordinary infectious diseases at Kirkcaldy District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton, and for tuberculosis at Glenlomond Sanatorium.

No school closure was necessary for the prevention of the spread of disease during 1930.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—Existing arrangements continue whereby all cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases are dealt with under the County Scheme in force.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.—There are two dairies within the Burgh registered for the production of milk. The premises in both cases are clean and well kept and satisfactory for the purpose. The total number of cows for which the premises are registered is 54.

MEAT INSPECTION.—There is a public slaughterhouse within the Burgh and this is maintained in a very clean and satisfactory manner. The structure is modern and good, the walls to a height of 8 feet being lined with white enamel bricks. Definite hours have been fixed for the slaughter of animals and there is a full time superintendent. Any departure from normal observed in a carcase is immediately reported to the Detention Officer, and if the latter has any doubt about the quality of the meat, a veterinary surgeon is called in. In this way there is little likelihood of unsound meat reaching the consumer.

The following statement shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year and amount of meat condemned and seized as unfit for human consumption.

Animals slaughtered during 1930.

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
544	923	88	5	1560

Seizures of Unsound Meat.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.		Total.	
	No.	Wt. in lbs.	No.	Wt. in lbs.	No.	Wt. in lbs.	No.	Wt. in lbs.
Tuberculosis,	24	2188	..	..	3	42	27
Other Diseases,	1	28	2	24	..	..	3

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.—During the year one patient was furnished with free insulin for the treatment of diabetes in accordance with the terms of the Act.

RIVERS POLLUTION.—Nil.

VITAL EVENTS.—The population of the Burgh estimated to the middle of 1930 was 5,823. The corrected number of births for 1930 was 81 (males 40, females 41) equivalent to a birth-rate of 13·9 per 1,000 estimated population. There were four illegitimate births—3 males.

There were 24 marriages and the crude marriage-rate was 4·1 per 1,000.

Deaths numbered 59 (males 25, females 34) equivalent to a corrected and adjusted death-rate of 9·7 per 1,000. The death-rate for all tuberculosis was 0·52 and that for pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·1 per 1,000.

There were no deaths from the principal epidemic diseases.

There were five infant deaths and the infantile mortality-rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) was 62.

LEVEN BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were 82 cases of infectious diseases notified during 1930 comprised as follows:—typhoid or enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 12, erysipelas 3, puerperal fever 2, chicken pox 37, acute primary pneumonia 7, acute influenzal pneumonia 1, tuberculosis 8 (pulmonary 5, non-pulmonary 3).

The following cases were removed to hospital :—typhoid fever 1, arlet fever 11, diphtheria 12, erysipelas 1, puerperal fever 1, acute imary pneumonia 4, tuberculosis 4 (pulmonary 3, non-pulmonary 1), total of 34 cases.

Hospital treatment is provided for the ordinary infectious diseases Cameron Hospital and for tuberculosis patients at Glenlomond natorium.

No school closure was necessary during the year for the prevention the spread of disease.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—As in rmer years, cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases in the Burgh ere dealt with under the County Scheme, the Burgh participating for is purpose in the general combination of Local Authorities within the unty.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.—Shottburn Dairy gistered for 20 cows is the only registered dairy within the Burgh. It kept in a clean and satisfactory manner. The bulk of the milk plied to the Burgh is retailed by dairymen from the County Area id is of good quality.

MEAT INSPECTION.—There is a public slaughterhouse situated within e Burgh and the premises, although rather old and in close proximity the dwellinghouses, are clean and well kept and meet all requirements. Definite hours for slaughter have been fixed and there is a ll time superintendent. The Sanitary Inspector as Detention fficer inspects all doubtful carcases and where necessary calls in a terinary surgeon. All meat reaching the consumer is therefore ove suspicion and fit for human consumption.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and the nount of meat seized as unfit for human consumption during the ear :—

Animals slaughtered during 1930.

Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
1108	1399	343	35	2885

Seizures of Unsound Meat, 6.

Weights of Unsound Meat, etc.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Pork.	Total.
tberculosis ..	(5) 2372 lbs.	..	..	2372 lbs.
her Diseases (Died),	..	..	(1) 60 lbs.	60 lbs.
				2,432 lbs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.—There were patients supplied with free insulin or special diet in terms of the ove Act during 1930.

RIVERS POLLUTION.—Pollution of the River Leven is of long date and has been referred to by me in previous County Annual Reports. The condition is well known, not only to the members of the County Council but also to the Department of Health. It receives the untreated wastes of factories upon its banks and also the untreated or partly treated sewage of many villages :—Markinch, Coaltown of Balgoe, Milton of Balgonie, Windygates and Balcurvie, and Methilhill.

VITAL EVENTS.—The population of the Burgh as estimated to the middle of 1930 was 7,824. The corrected number of births for 1930 was 105 (males 49, females 56) equivalent to a birth-rate of 13·4 per 1,000. There were 7 illegitimate births (2 males and 5 females) or 6 per cent. of the total births.

The marriages for the year numbered 41 and the crude marriage-rate was 5·2 per 1,000.

Deaths numbered 84 (males 36, females 48) and the death-rate, corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution, for 1930 was 11 per 1,000. The death-rate for all tuberculosis was 0·51 and that for pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·13 per 1,000.

The death-rate for the principal epidemic diseases was 0·13 per 1,000.

Nine infants under the age of 1 year died during 1930, and the infantile mortality-rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) was 6·6.

MARKINCH BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were 58 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year 1930. These were as follows :—scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 12, erysipelas 3, ophthalmia neonatorum 2, chickenpox 25, acute primary pneumonia 3, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 2. The number of patients removed for hospital treatment were :—scarlet fever 10, diphtheria 12. As in former years, all cases removed to hospital were treated in Thornton Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital.

School closure for the prevention of spread of disease was found unnecessary during 1930.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENERAL DISEASES.—The Burgh participates in the general County Scheme and is a partner for these purposes.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACT.—There are no licensed dairy premises within the Burgh but the milk retailed in the Burgh is produced in licensed premises within the County Area. These are regularly inspected and the milk sold is clean and of good quality.

MEAT INSPECTION.—The public slaughterhouse is situated just outside with the Burgh boundary. The premises are clean and well kept and the structure is satisfactory. No definite hours have been fixed by the Town Council for the slaughter of animals and without this provision,

pervision of the meat supply to the Burgh cannot be as complete and thorough as it should be. If definite hours were fixed for the slaughter of animals, the Detention Officer could attend regularly for the purpose of inspecting all carcasses and there would be less likelihood of unsound meat reaching the consumer.

VITAL EVENTS.—There were 50 births (males 24, females 26) and the birth-rate, corrected for transfers, was 29·1 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 1,717. For the previous year the births were 29 and the birth-rate was 16·9 per 1,000.

Marriages numbered 22, an increase of 5 over 1929 and the crude marriage-rate was 12·8 per 1,000.

The corrected number of deaths was 31 (males 17, females 14), the corrected and adjusted death-rate being 15·8 per 1,000.

There were 8 infant deaths under the age of 1 year, which, taken as proportion per 1,000 registered births, is equivalent to an infantile mortality-rate of 160. This figure is unsatisfactory.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis during 1930. Of the total 31 deaths, 13 occurred at ages in excess of 65 years, 9 in the age groups 35-65, 8 under 1 year and 1 at the age of 10 years.

LOCHGELLY BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of infectious diseases notified during 1930 was 190, a decrease of 79 on the previous year. Individual diseases notified were as follows :—typhoid fever 2, scarlet fever 29, diphtheria 20, erysipelas 21, puerperal fever 1, continued fever 1, ophthalmia neonatorum 1, chickenpox 13, encephalitis lethargica 2, acute primary pneumonia 44, acute influenzal pneumonia 23, pulmonary tuberculosis 8, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 21 and puerperal pyrexia 2.

Scarlet fever showed a decrease of 32 cases and chickenpox a decrease of 66 cases as compared with the figures for 1929. There were four more cases of diphtheria, 3 more cases of erysipelas and 10 more cases of tuberculosis (pulmonary 1 less and non-pulmonary 11 more) than in the previous year. Two cases of typhoid or enteric fever and 1 case of continued fever were notified during the year.

The number of cases removed to hospital were :—typhoid 2, scarlet fever 29, diphtheria 20, erysipelas 1, puerperal fever 1, acute primary pneumonia 6, acute influenzal pneumonia 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 3, non-pulmonary tuberculosis 1, or 64 in all.

Hospital treatment was provided for the ordinary fevers at Kirkaldy District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton, while tuberculosis patients were admitted to Glenlomond Sanatorium.

No school closure was necessary for the prevention of spread disease during 1930.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—Burgh requirements in respect of isolation and treatment of ordinary fevers are adequately met at Thornton Hospital which is well adapted to and suitably equipped for the purpose.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—Existing arrangements continue whereby all cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases are dealt with under the County scheme in force as the Burgh participates in the general combination of local authorities within the County.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT.—Only one dairy is registered for the production of milk within the Burgh. This is well kept and satisfactory for the purpose. The bulk of the milk sold in the Burgh is supplied from dairies in the surrounding Landward Area and these are all maintained satisfactorily in accordance with the County Dairy Bye-laws. A pasteurised milk is also retailed within the Burgh. This is produced at Dunfermline and is treated in accordance with the terms of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

MEAT INSPECTION.—The Burgh slaughterhouse is maintained in a clean and satisfactory manner. Definite hours for slaughter have been fixed by the Town Council and the Superintendent is always in attendance. All animals slaughtered are under strict supervision by the Detention Officer and all carcasses are examined prior to removal. The veterinary surgeon examines all carcasses, etc., detained as suspicious by the Detention Officer so that there is little likelihood of unsound meat reaching the consumer.

The following table shows the number of seizures of unsound meat during the year and the reasons for seizure :—

Disease.	Beef.		Pork.		Total.	
	No.	Weight in lbs.	No.	Weight in lbs.	No.	Weight in lbs.
(a) Tuberculosis,	..	120	..	..	1	120
(b) Other diseases,	..					
(1) Cirrhotic Disease,	163	2,106	..	..	163	2,106
(2) Fatty Degeneration,	1	1	..	..	1	1
(3) Pneumonia,	..	..	1	36	1	36
Total,	..	165	2,227	1	36	166
						2,263

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.—During 1930 two patients were furnished with free insulin for the treatment of diabetes and another received free insulin for a time but later, owing to an improvement in the family circumstances, this patient refunded the cost of insulin supplied. Three patients were granted 5s weekly in kind and

other 4s 6d weekly in kind in respect of special dietary necessary for treatment of diabetes. In one case this grant was stopped towards end of the year and in another the grant was only given over a portion of the year.

VITAL EVENTS.—The population of the Burgh estimated to the 1st of 1930 by the Registrar-General is given as 10,532. The registered number of births for 1930 was 217 (males 107, females 110) equivalent to a birth-rate of 20·6 per 1,000. There were 10 illegitimate births (males 6, females 4) or 4·6 per cent. of the total births.

There were 72 marriages—an increase of 31 as compared with the figure for 1929. The marriage-rate was 6·9 per 1,000.

Deaths numbered 117 (males 65, females 52) equivalent to a corrected adjusted death-rate of 13·4 per 1,000. The death-rate for all tuberculosis was 0·85 per 1,000 while that for pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·66 per 1,000.

The infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is 83. The corresponding figure for 1929 was 96.

KINGHORN BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Forty-eight cases of infectious diseases were notified during 1930 as compared with 66 in 1929. These were:—scarlet fever 7, diphtheria 2, erysipelas 5, chickenpox 26, acute primary pneumonia 5, tuberculosis 3 (pulmonary 2, non-pulmonary 1.). All cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria were removed to hospital for isolation and treatment and one case of pulmonary tuberculosis was admitted to Glenlomond Sanatorium.

Neither scarlet fever nor diphtheria were prevalent during the year and school closure for the prevention of the spread of these diseases was found necessary.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—As in former years the Burgh is combined with the County for the treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.—One dairy is registered within the Burgh for the production of milk. The premises are well maintained and satisfactory for the purpose.

MEAT INSPECTION.—There is one privately owned slaughterhouse within the Burgh. This is part of an old mill which has been converted for the purpose and is fairly well kept. Supervision is, however, lacking in respect of the animals slaughtered owing to definite hours of slaughter not having been fixed. As the Detention Officer is unaware when slaughtering takes place he is unable to attend or keep proper supervision of the animals slaughtered. There is thus no check on the quality of the meat supplied to the consumer.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—The Loch Burn which has its course through the Burgh, although not definitely polluted, is used by the people of adjoining houses for the disposal of rubbish. Piping of the burn over the most exposed parts would be a decided improvement.

VITAL EVENTS.—The population is estimated to the middle of 1930 as 1,729.

The corrected number of births was 35 (males 15, females 20), equivalent to a birth-rate of 20·2 per 1,000. There was one illegitimate birth.

Marriages numbered 6, the crude marriage-rate being 3·5 per 1,000.

Thirteen deaths (males 9, females 4) occurred during 1930 and the death-rate, corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution, was 7·2 per 1,000. In 1929 there were 33 deaths and the death-rate was 18·5 per 1,000. No deaths were reported from tuberculosis in 1930.

There were 3 infant deaths, equivalent to an infantile mortality-rate of 86 per 1,000 births.

LESLIE BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—During the year 85 cases of infectious diseases were notified within the Burgh, viz.:—scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 4, erysipelas 1, chickenpox 73, acute primary pneumonia 2, pulmonary tuberculosis 2 and non-pulmonary tuberculosis 1. Apart from chickenpox, of which there were 73 cases notified during 1930, other infectious diseases were comparatively few in number. All cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria and pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted for hospital treatment.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—Glenlomond Sanatorium, which meets the needs of the whole County including small burghs, is available for the treatment of tuberculosis cases in terms of the County Scheme of force. Existing arrangements provide for hospital accommodation and treatment for other infectious diseases at the Kirkcaldy District Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton. This hospital is well equipped and adequately adapted to meet the needs of the area from which patients are drawn.

School closure for the prevention of spread of infectious disease was unnecessary during 1930.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—As in previous years, existing arrangements continue whereby all cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases are dealt with under the County Scheme.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT.—Maryfield Dairy is the only premises registered within the Burgh for milk production. Although the premises are clean and well kept, they fall short of the standard in certain respects, viz.:—wooden trevisses, lack of beam filling and insufficient light and ventilation.

MEAT INSPECTION.—There is a public slaughterhouse within the town used only by the local butchers. The structure is satisfactory and quite well kept but no definite hours have been fixed for the slaughter of animals. Attention should be given to this to enable the Veterinary Officer to attend during the slaughter of animals. The present system of slaughtering at any time is unsatisfactory as strict supervision cannot be maintained and it might lead to unsound meat being the consumer.

VITAL EVENTS.—There were 55 births during 1930—all legitimate. The birth-rate was 23·4 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 2,348. In 1929 the number of births was 34 and the birth-rate 14·5 per 1,000. The marriages registered numbered 14—two less than in the previous year. The marriage-rate was 6·0 per 1,000.

The number of deaths recorded during the year was 28 (males 15, females 13), the death-rate, corrected and adjusted for age and sex distribution, being 9·9 per 1,000 estimated population. There were no infant deaths during the year. One death occurred from influenza and two persons died of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were no other deaths due to infectious diseases. Of the total deaths, 7 occurred in the age period 75-85 years and 2 at ages in excess of 85 years. There were no deaths under 15 years.

Dunfermline District Report.

Dr. G. M. McGILLIVRAY, Deputy Medical Officer.

For the purposes of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the former Local Government District of Kirkcaldy has been divided into three areas, Lochgelly, Kirkcaldy and Wemyss. Similarly, the formerly existing District of Dunfermline has been divided to form two areas, Dunfermline and Beath, the latter comprising the entire parish of Beath.

The arrangement followed in former Annual Reports has been adopted for the current year as thereby comparison may be made, so far as the landward areas are concerned, with the subject matter of previous reports.

In view of the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, transferring to the County Council certain of the functions of Town Councils of Small Burghs, a summary of the work in such burghs in each District is appended.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During 1930 there were 562 persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases as compared with 745 in 1929.

The cases notified were as follows :—scarlet fever 210, diphtheria 6, erysipelas 39, puerperal fever 6, ophthalmia neonatorum 21, chickenpox 101, encephalitis lethargica 1, acute primary pneumonia 65, acute influenzal pneumonia 5, typhoid fever 2, puerperal pyrexia 5, tuberculosis 42 (pulmonary 15, non-pulmonary 27).

The number of patients removed to hospital was 303 of whom 288 were treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital and 15 at Glenlomond Sanatorium.

Excluding chickenpox, the number of notifications of infectious diseases received in recent years were :—1930, 461 ; 1929, 499 ; 1928, 357 ; 1927, 358 ; 1926, 439 ; 1925, 406 ; 1924, 381.

A table giving the number and age distribution of the persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, with the number of each removed for institutional treatment, will be found at the end of the report.

Although both scarlet fever and diphtheria were fairly general throughout the year, at no time did they assume epidemic form. Scarlet fever showed an increase of 27 over the number notified during 1929 but there were 30 fewer cases of diphtheria notified in 1930 than in the previous year.

Two cases of typhoid fever (para B) were notified in August 1930—boy of 12 years and an uncle of 30 years who resided together in Elty. There were no cases of typhoid fever notified during 1929.

Seventeen fewer cases of tuberculosis (pulmonary 5, non-pulmonary 12) were notified during 1930 than in the previous year.

School closure was unnecessary for the prevention of the spread of sease during the year.

Neither measles nor whooping-cough were prevalent during 1930 and deaths were recorded from these diseases nor from the other common infectious diseases.

WEST OF FIFE INFECTIOUS DISEASES JOINT HOSPITAL.—The conditions pertaining to this hospital are as stated in my last report. The tensions to the hospital and to the administrative block mentioned herein were not completed at the end of the year and the accommodation was again fully taxed during 1930. Accommodation had to be provided for a few cases at Thornton Infectious Diseases Hospital on occasion demanded. With the completion of the additions, however, the West Fife Infectious Diseases Joint Hospital should be capable of dealing fully with all cases requiring admission from this area. Reference was made to the proposed alterations and additions to be carried out in my report for 1929.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.—As noted in my last report, provision has been made whereby patients suffering from smallpox will be admitted to Kirkcaldy District Smallpox Hospital, Thornton, which will serve as a hospital for the whole civil County.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The number of plans submitted for examination and report during 1930 comprised proposals to erect 88 new dwellings (one of 2 apartments, 85 of 3 apartments, one of 4 apartments and one over 4 apartments) and to alter and extend 20 existing houses.

Proposals in respect of premises for other than housing purposes involved 12 new erections and additions or alterations to 2 existing buildings.

In addition, plans were submitted in respect of proposal to convert three shops into two dwelling houses (one of 4 apartments and the other of 2 apartments).

HOUSING.

A fairly complete survey of the housing conditions in the District was undertaken during 1930 in order to arrive at an estimate of the new houses required to replace those unfit for habitation and to abate overcrowding and sub-letting. Reference was made in my report for

1929 to a proposal to build 80 additional houses (60 of three-apartments and 20 of two-apartments) at Kelty, but these were not commenced during the year. It was, however, decided to build instead 80 three-apartment houses in terms of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. Work on these has now been commenced but in view of the facts ascertainable from the survey undertaken during the year this number will prove inadequate to meet the demand if overcrowding and sub-letting is to be relieved and if, at the same time, all houses unfit for habitation are to be replaced.

To meet the needs for additional houses at Aberdour it has been suggested that a first instalment of 24 three-apartment houses should be built during 1931 and to add 12 additional houses in the next years—a total of 36 houses. At Crossgates it is proposed to build 12 three-apartment houses in 1931 and 30 further houses in the course of 1932-33, a total of 50 houses in all. At Kincardine-on-Forth 48 three-apartment houses have been suggested for 1931.

With the completion of the above houses together with a further instalment of 60 houses at Kelty and 16 three-apartment houses at Milesmark, the needs of Dunfermline District should be fairly well met. Further requirements can, however, be considered as they arise.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.—During the year plans in respect of renovation and extension, etc., to 39 rural houses were dealt with in terms of the County Scheme in force under this Act. The plans were finally approved although some required amendment before the plan and extension of the work originally proposed before approval could be given. This is the same number as was dealt with in 1929, but 8 of the latter, owing to insufficiency of the work proposed, were not finally approved till 1930. Thus a total of 47 houses were approved for purposes of grant during the period under review.

Although a considerable number of houses have already been dealt with since the coming into operation of the Act, viz.:—103 rural houses, there are still a large number in the district suitable for renovation and extension for which grant is available. It is to be hoped, therefore, that full advantage will continue to be taken of the generous terms of the scheme now that the Act has been extended for a further period of 5 years.

WORKSHOPS.

During 1930, 172 inspections were made in respect of workshops and workplaces in the area. Four written notices in respect of workshops and three in respect of workplaces were issued. The defects found were as follows:—Want of cleanliness 2, other nuisances 3 and insufficient sanitary accommodation 2. All the defects but one were remedied during the year.

BYE-LAWS FOR SEASONAL WORKERS.

The draft bye-laws for regulating the accommodation of seasonal workers framed under Section 45 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., ct, 1919, a number of years ago were finally approved by the District committee and were confirmed by the Department of Health for Scotland in April 1930. No intimations of intention to house seasonal workers were received in this area during the year from farmers or other employers of labour.

BURIAL BOUNDS.

The burial grounds in this area are well kept and no irregularities were observed during the year.

An Order, dated 27th October 1930, was made by the Privy Council, in terms of the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855, ordering that burials in (1) the churchyard of St. Fillans, Easter Aberdour, and (2) the churchyard in Wester Aberdour, be forthwith discontinued with certain reservations.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Three privately owned slaughterhouses are licensed in the area and are well maintained and kept in a clean and satisfactory manner.

In terms of the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928, 7 licences for slaughtering animals were renewed in 1930.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered during the year and the meat condemned as unfit for consumption :—

	Animals Slaughtered.	Meat Condemned.
attle,	252 248 lbs.
eep,	300 170 lbs.
igs,	31 ..

NUISANCE FROM GRANGEMOUTH OIL REFINERY WORKS.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the smell said to emanate from Grangemouth Oil Refinery Works and cause a nuisance in the Torryburn-Culross area. Complaints were again received during the year from various persons resident in the area and the matter was again referred to the Department of Health, Edinburgh, who caused investigations to be carried out by the Chief Inspector for Scotland under the Alkali, etc., Works Regulations Act, 1906. According to inquiries made, there appeared to be no evidence pointing clearly to this as the source of the offensive odour. The matter, however, is receiving attention at the present moment.

VITAL EVENTS.

The population of Dunfermline District as estimated to the middle of 1930 was 36,990.

During the year 632 births (males 318, females 314) were recorded, compared with 584 in 1929. The birth-rate, corrected for transfer, for 1930 was 17·1 per 1,000; in 1929 the birth-rate was 15·9. Illegitimate births numbered 44 (males 26, females 18) equivalent to 6·9 per cent. of the total births.

There were 179 marriages as compared with 185 in 1929 and the marriage-rate for 1930 was 4·8 per 1,000.

The deaths from all causes numbered 350 (males 188, females 162), one more than in 1929. The death-rate, corrected for age and sex distribution, was 10·4, the same as last year.

There were 45 infant deaths under 1 year, the infantile mortality rate being 71. The infantile mortality rate for 1929 was 72. Of the 45 infant deaths, 27 were due to diseases of early infancy and malformations.

The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis was 0·35 per 1,000; in 1929 this death-rate was 0·52. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·19 per 1,000 in 1930 and 0·41 in 1929.

The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0·11 as compared with 0·27 in 1929.

COWDENBEATH BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The number of infectious diseases notified during 1930 was 305. Individual diseases notified comprised the following:—scarlet fever 56, diphtheria and membranous croup 1, erysipelas 37, puerperal fever 5, ophthalmia neonatorum 15, chickenpox 49, acute primary pneumonia 36, acute influenzal pneumonia, puerperal pyrexia 4, tuberculosis 44 (pulmonary 20, non-pulmonary 2).

The number of cases removed to hospital were:—scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 56, erysipelas 1, puerperal fever 4, ophthalmia neonatorum 1, acute primary pneumonia 5, puerperal pyrexia 2, tuberculosis (pulmonary 6, non-pulmonary 5) or 130 in all.

Hospital treatment was provided for the ordinary infectious diseases at West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dunfermline, for ophthalmia neonatorum at Kirkcaldy Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, Thornton, and for tuberculosis at Glenlomond Sanatorium.

No school closure was necessary for the prevention of spread of diseases during 1930.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—Existing arrangements continue whereby all cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases are dealt with under the County Scheme in force as the Burgh participates in the general combination of Local Authorities within the County.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT.—Only two dairies are registered for the production of milk within the Burgh and the total number of works for which they are registered is 15. The bulk of the milk supplied to the Burgh is produced in dairies registered within the Landward area of the County and these are maintained in a satisfactory state in accordance with the County Dairy Bye-laws. The usual inspection of dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops took place from time to time and careful supervision was maintained in all matters in connection with the production and supply of milk and milk products within the Burgh.

There was no outbreak of disease during the year which was found to be due to milk or milk products.

MEAT INSPECTION.—There is a public slaughterhouse within the burgh, the property of the Town Council, and the premises are clean and well kept. A full-time Superintendent is employed and the Veterinary Inspector as Detention Officer examines all animals slaughtered. Where necessary he calls in a veterinary officer and in this way supervision is very complete, there being little likelihood of sound meat reaching the consumer. Definite hours for the slaughter of animals have been fixed and no killing is permitted at any other time except with the express sanction of the Superintendent.

The following statement shows the number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year together with the quantities of meat condemned :—

Animals Slaughtered during 1930.

Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Heifers.	Total.
1277	121	38	1369	760	73	3638

Number of Seizures, weights of meat seized and reasons for Seizure.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.		Total.	
	No.	Wt. in lbs.	No.	Wt. in lbs.	No.	Wt. in lbs.	No.	Wt. in lbs.
Tuberculosis,	14	8694	..	..	..	14	8694
her Diseases,	2	900	4	160	1	170	7 1230

PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.—One patient was, for a time, furnished with free insulin for the treatment of diabetes but later, owing to an improvement of the family circumstances, she was able to furnish the cost of insulin supplied through the Public Health Department.

RIVERS POLLUTION.—Crude sewage from two areas of the town, namely, Perth Road and West Broad Street, are discharged into streams. Pollution from these sources will cease once a scheme, now under consideration, is completed. It is anticipated that the sewage from the Perth Road district will be carried in a new sewer to link up with the existing sewer at the end of Union Street and thereby be carried to the sewage works. It may, however, be necessary to consider the erection of small works to deal with the sewage from West Broad Street alone.

It is quite impossible to lay a sewer from Broad Street to link up with any other portion of the Town Council's system with a direct connection to the sewage works. The pollution of the stream in this district is not, however, a serious matter as a fairly extensive flow of clean water in the stream soon dilutes the sewage discharged into it and by the time the sewage has traversed a short distance it is almost impossible to detect its presence. Bacteriological examination has been made and the above fact ascertained.

VITAL EVENTS.—The population of the Burgh as estimated to the middle of 1930 by the Registrar-General is given as 14,492.

The corrected number of births for 1930 was 291 (males 158, females 133) equivalent to a birth-rate of 20·1 per 1,000 estimated population. There were 13 illegitimate births (males 9, females 4) or 4·4 per cent. of the total births.

There were 81 marriages and the marriage-rate was 5·6 per 1,000.

Deaths numbered 131 (males 60, females 71) equivalent to a corrected and adjusted death-rate of 10·8 per 1,000.

The death-rate for all tuberculosis was 0·76 per 1,000 while that for pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·28 per 1,000.

The infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) was 62.

CULROSS BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—No case of infectious disease was brought to notice within the Burgh during 1930. In the previous year the infectious diseases notified were :—scarlet fever 8, diphtheria 1, chickenpox 2, pneumonia 2 and pulmonary tuberculosis 2—Total 15.

TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—Burgh cases of tuberculosis and venereal diseases were dealt with under the combined County scheme as in former years.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACT.—The premises of Upper Dean is the only dairy registered for the production of milk within the Burgh. The dairy is well kept and satisfactory for the purpose. In addition, four dairymen are registered to retail milk within the Burgh, a designated pasteurised milk being sold by one retailer.

MEAT INSPECTION.—There is a private slaughterhouse within the Burgh and situated in the Abbey grounds. The premises are well kept and definite hours have been fixed for the slaughter of animals, thus enabling the Detention Officer to keep strict supervision on all meat before it reaches the consumer.

VITAL EVENTS.—Births during 1930 numbered 9 (males 6, females 3) with, in addition, 1 illegitimate birth transferred outwith the Burgh. The birth-rate for the year, corrected for transfers, was 18·1 per 1,000 of an estimated population of 496.

There were 11 marriages, equivalent to a rate of 22.2 per 1,000.

The deaths numbered 6 (males 4, females 2), the corrected and uncorrected death-rate being 9.00 per 1,000.

Apart from one death due to tuberculosis of intestines there were no deaths from infectious diseases and there was no infantile mortality during 1930.

Of 6 deaths, four occurred between the ages of 65 and 75, one at an age greater than 85 and one in the age group between 15 and 24 years.

INVERKEITHING BURGH.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Twenty-eight cases of infectious diseases were notified during 1930 as compared with 60 in 1929. The diseases notified were :—scarlet fever 5, chickenpox 12, acute primary pneumonia 2, acute influenzal pneumonia 4, tuberculosis 5, (pulmonary 3, non-pulmonary 2). The numbers of patients removed to West Fife Infectious Diseases Hospital were :—scarlet fever 4, acute primary pneumonia 2, acute influenzal pneumonia 1. Three cases of tuberculosis (2 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) were admitted to Glenhodd Sanatorium.

School closure for the prevention of the spread of disease was unnecessary during the year.

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AND VENEREAL DISEASES.—As in former years, Burgh cases are dealt with under the County Schemes which embrace all small burghs in respect of the treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACT.—Three dairies are registered for the production of milk and these are clean and well kept. In addition, various milk carts from the surrounding landward area retail milk in the Burgh.

MEAT INSPECTION.—There are two private slaughterhouses within the Burgh. Although the structure of the premises of both is somewhat poor they are kept reasonably clean and sanitary. No definite hours are fixed for the slaughter of animals but the Detention Officer is notified whenever any animal is to be slaughtered and supervision is satisfactory.

VITAL EVENTS.—The population as estimated to the middle of 1930 is given by the Registrar-General as 3,328.

The births, corrected for transfers, were 64, equivalent to a birth rate of 19.2 per 1,000. The percentage of illegitimate births was 9.3.

There were 12 marriages and the crude marriage-rate was 3.6 per 100.

The corrected number of deaths was 46 and the corrected and adjusted death-rate was 13·8 per 1,000. There were 2 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, the death-rate being 0·60 per 1,000 as compared with 4 deaths in 1929 and a death-rate of 1·20 per 1,000 for the year.

Infant deaths numbered 6 and the infantile mortality rate was per 1,000 births. This figure is somewhat unsatisfactory, but accounted for by 2 deaths from whooping cough, 1 from pneumonia and 1 from diarrhoea and enteritis. These diseases frequently levy a heavy toll on infant life.

Sanitary Inspection Districts.

The Annual Report in respect of each sanitary inspection district has been submitted for the information of the local public health sub-committee and to the Department of Health for Scotland. The following are brief excerpts from the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors :—

ANSTRUTHER AREA—John Ross, Sanitary Inspector.

Building Bye-Laws.

Frequent visits of inspection are made during the course of the work all buildings being erected or undergoing alterations and attention called to any defective workmanship or materials. The quality of the work done is, on the whole, satisfactory and of a high standard. There are, however, points which it would appear do not receive due attention. Of these special mention may be made regarding damp-proof courses. The D.P.C. to be used must always comply with the quality called for in the H. & T.P. Circular No. 9 issued by the Scottish Board of Health on 11th February 1927. On the work no shortage of material has been encountered, but carelessness in the lengths cut for sills, and the insufficient overlap provided at joinings is frequently met with, at door openings also it has sometimes been found that the P.C. has been displaced or torn. Remedyng of such deficiencies is always called for. Other matters are the insufficient number of rough openings provided in dwarf walls ; the failure to remove a sufficient quantity of soil from the solum of the building ; the fixing of water closets to wood floor with steel screws instead of brass screws, &c.

Schools.

NOTE 3, CARNBEE SCHOOL.—The playing grounds are unsatisfactory, and during wet weather are more or less sodden. The Headmaster informed me that when the playing grounds are in this state the children play on the road. The road is a narrow one and approaches the school by a steep gradient at the top of which is a right-angled corner, which, in my opinion adds considerably to the likelihood of accidents arising from vehicular traffic using this road. The playing grounds should, therefore, receive early attention. The disposal of sewage is effected by a septic tank.

NOTE 4, COLNSBURGH SCHOOL.—The school drainage system is connected to the public sewers. The question of providing separate sanitary accommodation for the male and female staff should be considered.

NOTE 5, LUNDIN LINKS SCHOOL.—The school drainage system is connected to the public sewers. The question of providing separate sanitary accommodation for the male and female staff should be considered.

NOTE 6, ST. MONANS SCHOOL.—The school drainage system is connected to the public sewers.

NOTE 7, ARNCROACH SCHOOL.—The disposal of sewage is effected by a septic tank. The playing grounds are in bad order and require early attention.

NOTE 8, KILCONQUHAR.—The disposal of sewage is effected by a septic tank. The playing grounds require attention. During wet weather they are in bad order.

NOTE 9, UPPER LARGO SCHOOL.—The windows in the water close apartments provided for the male and female staff do not open. They should be adjusted at an early date so that parts of the windows may be made to open. Part of the urinal in the boys convenience is without a flushing pipe. Defects in the cement rendering on the walls of the urinal should be repaired. These defects it would appear cause water to percolate through the stone wall and give rise to dampness on the adjoining wall of the shelter. The wash-hand basins are of a very small type. The greater part of the boys playing ground is treated with tarred chips, but the part adjacent to the shelter has not been treated. The greater part of the girls playing ground is under grass.

NOTE 10, NEW GILSTON SCHOOL.—The wash-hand basins provided are hand filled by the pupils when required for use from a small tank situated on an outside building. This tank is, in my opinion, much too small. If used once daily by the pupils the quantity of water available for washing the hands is less than one pint (0·8 pint). Should it be required oftener the quantity available will be correspondingly less. The capacity of the tank, when full is 6·25 gallons approximately. For the disposal of sewage the septic tank is provided.

Burial Grounds.

The Carnbee Burial Ground requires extending. This matter is at present being considered and a sketch plan of the proposed lay-out of the ground to be included in the extension is at present before the Sub Committee. The plan provides for approximately 151 lairs and is estimated to serve the district for a period of 15 to 20 years.

Dairies.

In this connection I am of the opinion that all dairy farmers and retailers of milk should be furnished with a copy of the Dairy Bye-laws and a copy of the 1925 Order, and that those engaged in the production of and also those retailing any of the Graded Milks should, in addition, be furnished with a copy of the Milk (Special Designations Order (Scotland), 1930.

The few unregistered premises that were visited were found to be of type much inferior to the registered premises in the matter of both ucture and cleanliness. It may be of interest to record that in the urgh of Crail, where there are no registered premises, there are at st 3 unregistered premises. In two of those the cows were found to housed in the same building as horses, pony and goat. As milk is d from at least two of these to persons other than employees, I am of e opinion that registration should be called for. This matter, how er, will be investigated during the year and referred to in next year's port.

ST. ANDREWS AREA—Robert Just, Sanitary Inspector.

Water Supply.

LATHONES SPECIAL WATER DISTRICT.—At present the householders mostly obtain their water from a spring in agricultural land to the rth-east of the village. The water flows from a spring into a ditch at e side of a field, thence runs south until it reaches the public road, d afterwards flows west along the roadside ditch until it reaches the tel ; the householders obtain their water by dipping from ditch near e hotel.

It is highly desirable that a more satisfactory water supply be pro led, as the water in the roadside ditch is certainly liable to contamina n.

Drainage.

Upon the requisition of not less than ten ratepayers, the Local authority met, in the early part of the year, and considered and solved to form a Special Drainage District at Newton Park, Wormit. the time of writing, the work of laying a new sewer to provide ainage for the houses in that area is nearing completion. Newton Park comprises thirty-six, mostly recently built houses, situated on the ewburgh Road to the south-west of Wormit, just outside the Burgh undary. The outfall of sewer discharges into the river Tay. The uses in the District are all provided with modern sanitary equipment, d the new sewer should prove a much needed benefit to the house lders.

Scavenging.

Householders in Special Districts would effect an economy to them selves and tend to lessen the cost of refuse collection by burning in the mestic fireplace all combustible refuse and papers. The papers are ble to be blown about the street and also at the dump, which renders e surroundings both untidy and unhealthy.

Dairies.

There is one producer and two retailers of "Certified Milk" in the District. It is unfortunate that applications for the production and sale of designated milks are so few.

CUPAR AREA—Marshall Gorrie, Sanitary Inspector.

Discussing the water supply of Cupar District, Mr. Gorrie, District Sanitary Inspector, states that, while on the whole the various localities are provided with a water supply of satisfactory quality and of sufficient quantity, conditions in one or two of the areas are not above criticism. For instance regarding Strathmiglo Special Water District, he points out that in seasons of excessive rainfall the water becomes discoloured. The existing water supply at Springfield is unsatisfactory and unsafe for drinking. Cupar Muir takes its water supply from wells, none of which can be said to be free from pollution. Mr. Gorrie goes on to suggest that in the village of Gateside sufficient attention does not appear to have been given to the water supply which at times has caused inconvenience. The village of Dunshelt has the privilege of using a gravitational water supply through pillar wells, but householders are forbidden to avail themselves of a supply within their dwellings.

Mr. Gorrie advocates that it would be to the advantage of the residents if the water supplies at Gateside, Luthrie and Letham were under the control of the Local Authority.

In connection with Special Drainage Districts, Mr. Gorrie states that progress is being made in the work of abolishing existing privies and substituting water closets, including the provision of water supply and sinks within farm cottages and other dwellings in different parts of the District.

As regards scavenging in his District, Mr. Gorrie makes the following observations:—"Difficulty is experienced in many of the smaller villages in finding suitable places to deposit refuse and as carting is no longer expensive, the common practice of many householders is to deposit refuse at all odd corners. Bye-laws, however, are now in force prohibiting deposits of this kind in private roads and elsewhere, and this is assisting largely in preventing nuisances of this kind."

"Where no built and roofed ash-pits exist, these are asked for as it is obvious that their absence gives rise to nuisance and is a serious menace to public health. To facilitate uniformity of built ash-pit structures, a working plan is generally enclosed with the notice sent to owners, which enables them to get a price for the work, and a satisfactory structure is accordingly obtained."

DUNFERMLINE AREA—William Davison, Sanitary Inspector.

Water Supply.

Where dwelling-houses were found to be without inside water supply and it was considered practicable to have it introduced into the houses, the owners were called upon to do so. In this manner many dwelling-houses were provided with inside water supply fittings. Some houses which obtain their supply from an external fitting are very old and their condition does not warrant the cost of introducing water into the houses together with the necessary drainage arrangements. Until these can be closed and demolished it would appear that the present arrangement must suffice.

Drainage.

The scheme to provide the villages of Halbeath, Crossgates and Hill of Beath with drainage facilities is still under consideration. The proposals involve the laying of branch sewers together with the necessary main to connect with the Dunfermline Burgh Sewer at Touch, about one mile to the east of Dunfermline.

The urgent necessity for the provision of proper and adequate drainage facilities to the village of Crossford has, for years, been pressed by me in these reports. The village and its immediate environs was formed into a Special Drainage District during the year and the work of constructing the main and branch sewers is now in hand. The main sewer will connect up to the old outfall sewer from Dunfermline Burgh which discharges into the river Forth at Ironmill Bay, Harlestown.

Villages in the Area still without proper drainage facilities are Airneyhill, Hillend, Oakley and Wellwood. In all of these, the provision of drainage systems would involve prohibitive rates, and assistance, by way of grant or otherwise, would be necessary to meet the cost. The provision of drainage facilities to these and other villages throughout the County is presently under consideration by a Special Committee.

Nuisances.

Only in three instances was it necessary to follow up intimations with Statutory Notices in terms of Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. These were all in respect to flagrant cases of overcrowding as a result of sub-letting. In all three cases the nuisances were abated following receipt of the Statutory Notices.

It will be observed that the number of cases of overcrowding coming under notice during the year is still further reduced, the total being 8 compared with 12 last year. This is satisfactory.

Complaints were again made during the year by various persons resident in the Torryburn and Culross districts on the north shores of the Forth Estuary, as to a disagreeable, pungent odour pervading the atmosphere for periods of from a few minutes to half an hour at a time. Although I am in this district several times a week I have not, at any time, nor has my assistant, who is also frequently in the district personally experienced the smell. Efforts to discover the origin of the smell complained of are being continued.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.

The survey of rural workers' houses in the Area, commenced during 1927, was continued from time to time throughout the year. Practically all farm cottar houses have been inspected as a preliminary intimation being sent to the owners calling for repairs where deemed necessary with suggestions as to improvements considered desirable. This was accompanied by lucid explanations of the Scheme of Financial Assistance originally adopted by the District Committee and later by the County Council. Since the inception of the scheme, plans of improvements to 103 rural houses have been approved and assistance by way of grants, amounting to £9521 9s 2d has been promised or paid. To achieve this the amount of work involved has been considerable with the limited staff at my command, but the results, in my opinion, have justified the endeavour. The majority of the occupiers of the houses shew much appreciation of the improved facilities made available to them, and I can foresee some dissatisfaction in the near future amongst those in occupancy of houses which have not been provided with similar facilities.

The improvements, in the majority of cases, constituted everything necessary to render the houses in every respect habitable and, addition, convenient and comfortable. Mere habitability is not enough. In the re-arrangement of these dwellinghouses, every effort is made to plan the improvements and additions in a manner calculated to minimise the work of the housewife. For instance, in the lay-out of sculleries, the position of tubs in relation to that of the boiler, position of larder, coal store, etc., are all carefully considered with this end in view. The situation of each dwellinghouse is also considered carefully. Amenity, proximity of buildings other than dwellinghouses, site, availability of drainage outfall, sufficiency and wholesomeness of water supply, etc., must all be ascertained before applications are approved.

Workshops and Workplaces.

In inspecting these, attention is paid to the cleanliness of premises, the existence or otherwise of overcrowding, and to the provisions of the Sanitary Accommodation Order, 1903. Inadequate accommodation for storage of flour, etc., is responsible for a certain amount of congestion in some bakehouses. Bags of flour, boxes of margarine,

bread pans, moulds, etc., are often found stored on the floor of the bakehouse and underneath benches, rendering it impossible for the floor to be swept properly or kept in a clean condition. All bakeries in the Area are frequently limewashed during the year.

Special visits of inspection were made to a number of tents at Aberdour, occupied throughout the summer months by holiday-makers. A number of caravans at Torryburn, occupied by itinerant hawkers, were also inspected.

Observations on Food Inspection.

The standard of cleanliness in the storage and handling of food for human consumption is decidedly on the up-grade. Improvements are and there are noticeable each year and the goal aimed at by all interested in Public Health is being gradually approached. But power to compel recalcitrant vendors and others to be more scrupulous in the handling of food stuffs is urgently required. The careless handling of butcher meat by transport workers and others, the practice of some shamongers of opening windows and exposing the fish displayed to dust and other impurities from the streets, the bread vanman with dirty hands and practices ; these and numerous others could be effectively regulated by legislation on lines similar to that which governs the production and handling of milk. The practice of enclosing certain commodities in sealed wrappers is commendable and is increasing, most noticeably in confections, fancy bread, fruits, etc.

Dairies.

There are, in the District, a very limited number of dairymen who are inclined to be consistently careless as regards the condition in which their premises are kept by employees and others. With these, more frequent inspections are necessary and whereas two or probably three visits per year are sufficient for most other dairies, a point is made of inspecting those which are less satisfactory at every opportunity.

These parts of the Bye-laws which deal with methods of milking are probably the more difficult to administer, but evidence is not lacking that the provisions of these Bye-laws are given effect to by the majority of dairymen.

KIRKCALDY AREA—Andrew Stewart, Sanitary Inspector.

Nuisances.

BURN AT EAST WEMYSS.—The burn that runs through the village from the Wellsgreen Colliery has been polluted with coal washing from the washers at Wellsgreen Pit, and on inspection I found that the burn was silted up to a depth of about 1 foot at some parts. At the culvert here the burn runs through beneath the Thornton to Methil Railway where was only a small track left therein for the water to run through.

At the seashore the conditions were sometimes disgraceful as at the mouth of the tubes on the shore the coal washing was at times as deep as 18 inches and all the rocks for 500 yards covered with a black dirty deposit. Interviews were held by the Local Committee and the Fife Coal Company, but nothing was ever done to make matters better so long as the Pit was working. The Pit went on short time, however, and was almost at a standstill which helped to take away some of the nuisance.

LADE, KIRKLAND.—This nuisance is still as bad as ever and although meetings have been held on the spot there has never been anything done in the matter. This nuisance will certainly be remedied if the Purification Scheme goes on a little further up the river.

Drainage.

WINDYGATES AND BALCURVIE.—This drainage district is very unsatisfactory owing to the sewage not being treated in tanks and filter beds before running into the river Leven. As this has been going on for a long time it was suggested some time ago that a combined system of purification plant between this and the Methilhill district be laid down on the banks of the river near a point suitable for both districts, but up to the present time no move of a serious nature has been made. Owing to the large amount of new houses in the district the conditions are gradually becoming worse and in my opinion this district will require attention in the near future.

BALGONIE (COALTOWN) DRAINAGE.—This village has no satisfactory system of drainage. Most of the houses with drainage have a cesspool from which the effluent runs into the Lade by an open ditch. The ditch is a nuisance and ought to be piped and covered in. Two houses belonging to the Fife County Council are nearly completed, but owing to a hitch with the Balgonie Estate the drainage from them cannot be completed until a settlement is come to with the proprietors of the Estate. Throughout the village there are a number of houses that could be made into more modern houses if there was a proper drainage system. I believe the time is now opportune for a main sewer to be laid in the village and Purification Works erected somewhere near the river Leven.

GRAY PARK, AUCHTERTOOL, DRAINAGE.—The sewage of these houses is treated in a large septic tank, but on leaving the tank it runs down the side of the main road in an open ditch. It then runs into a mossy bog and sinks away through this moss, filtering itself. The course of the sewage along the open road side ditch for a distance of about 30 yards is most unsatisfactory and a nuisance in terms of Section 16 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The ditch should be piped along the entire course till it enters the moss.

WEMYSS AREA—Robert J. Wigston, Sanitary Inspector.

Housing.

In the Special Districts of East Wemyss and West Wemyss there is no doubt that some of the housing conditions are far from satisfactory. Some of the properties have been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that the suggestion of repair or reconstruction is completely out of the question, and re-housing the tenants is the only remedy which will be satisfactory. I understand that the County Council are presently considering the question of new Housing Schemes for West Wemyss and East Wemyss, and until alternative accommodation is provided or near completion, action cannot be taken regarding the property referred to.

Drainage.

KENNOWAY.—I am informed that the County Council have decided that a drainage system must be provided for this area, and I think it is imperative that something ought to be done to expedite the work, as it is impossible to get the necessary improvements carried out until drainage facilities are available.

Slaughter Houses.

The Public Slaughterhouse within the Leven Burgh comes also under supervision of the County Council regarding the examination of carcasses.

Owing to the growth of the Burgh the position of the slaughterhouse must not be considered altogether desirable owing to the close proximity of dwellinghouses, and while the matter has been mentioned by Leven Burgh Council, the question of providing a new Slaughterhouse has not received serious consideration as the premises at present are fulfilling all the requirements and care is taken to see that the premises are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Dairies.

Generally speaking, the dairies were found to be in a satisfactory condition, but several were found on inspection not to conform to the requirements of the County Council Bye-laws and steps were taken to have these defects remedied. A number of cases are presently being attended to.

LOCHGELLY AREA—John S. E. Riddle, Sanitary Inspector.

Scavenging.

The Special Scavenging Districts are the same as the Drainage Districts. At May, the Little Raith Special District, a small district of 3 new houses, was taken off and Kinglassie a much larger district, added.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in the supervision of the scavenging work as nine full time men are employed and two contractors.

At the small groups of houses outwith the Scavenging District the removal of the refuse is undertaken by the proprietors or by the Coal Companies, who have the houses on lease, and the work has been regularly attended to.

LUMPHINNANS SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—During the year posts were put in to stop carts passing along behind the houses a confining all vehicular traffic to the front streets. Ash-boxes have now to be taken to the front streets for emptying. While this has made the roads at the rear of the houses a little cleaner, a considerable amount requires to be done to put the ground at the rear into a proper condition by forming a footpath and making up the drying greens which become very muddy in wet weather. I am still pressing the Fife Coal Company and the owners of the houses, to have this done.

Provision of Water Supply and Water Closets.

In Auchterderran and Ballingry Parishes all dwellinghouses have a supply of water and in nearly all cases it is within the houses. Where it is not taken into the houses there is a supply within a reasonable distance.

In these two parishes also all houses are provided with water closets and in very few cases do these serve more than one tenant. Where drainage facilities are available there are only two or three houses without water closets and these are old properties.

In Auchtertool village the want of drainage facilities is against the introduction of water closets and inside water supplies.

As mentioned in my report on drainage, Kinglassie village has a proper drainage system. The Fife Coal Company have provided water closets and water supply to most of their property and so have several smaller owners. The drainage from these houses after passing through septic tanks discharges into the nearest burn or ditch. A large number of the houses have only privy closets and the water supply is obtained from street wells. If a proper drainage scheme were introduced much could be done in Kinglassie in the way of providing a supply of water and a water closet to each dwellinghouse.

Schools.

When any additions or alterations are now being made on the latrines at any of the schools, modern individual closets are being put in, but there are still two or three schools where at least part of the system is of the old trough closet type, and I would very much like to see these taken out and modern closets installed.

Dairies.

The dairy premises are visited at least twice a year and oftener if required or opportunity permits. They are nearly all well up to the standard structurally and in most cases were found clean and in satisfactory order when visited. There is, however, still room for improvement in the handling of the milk, in provision of facilities for washing hands, the wearing of overalls and the removal of the milk from the byre immediately after milking.

Housing.

Subletting is still prevalent in this Area, although the number of empty houses had been greatly reduced by the end of the year.

A large proportion of the sub-tenants are unemployed, and in cases where the sub-tenant is working, the tenant is unemployed and depending on sub-tenant's rent to help to pay the rent of the house.

A large number of inspections and visits were made in connection with the condition of houses and sub-letting.

Of the number of houses inspected ninety were considered unfit for habitation.

I reported to the District Committee regarding thirty-two of these houses and Closing Orders were made in respect of same at their Meeting in April.

There were fifteen houses closed during the year—six after Closing Orders had been made and nine without the making of Closing Orders.

Included in the ninety houses considered unfit for habitation are forty at South Walkerton in Kinglassie Parish. These houses are built to house workers in an adjoining mill which has been closed for a number of years. The houses, though substantially built, are old and need of considerable repair and are without modern conveniences. The water supply is obtained from pillar wells and the privies and ash-tubs are usually found in a very dirty state. While water could be taken into the houses and outside water closets erected, I do not think the houses are worth the expense involved in doing this and the other pairs required.

BEATH AREA—C. A. Alexander, Sanitary Inspector.

Scavenging.

KELTY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—Collection is daily over the whole district, but I believe an economy could be effected if collections were limited to bi-daily. I consider a daily collection unnecessary and wasteful.

It was found necessary to approach the principal tradespeople regarding the manner in which waste paper, etc., was put out for removal. I am pleased to say that since that time no further cause for complaint has been given.

Two public conveniences are available and these are thoroughly cleansed each day. The proper cleansing of these conveniences is somewhat affected by the high charge made by the County Water Department for water used.

The question of the provision of a ladies' lavatory has been raised and the matter is to be kept in view.

Housing.

At Fairfield the houses are of a more modern type than at Old and New Rows, but many have been badly affected through underground workings, and closed.

Hill of Beath is meantime in the position of being at a stand-still and nothing can be said until it is seen how the coal industry and adjoining collieries are to be operated.

Two houses were closed by the owners owing to damage by subsidence.

In Kelty, the most populous part of the landward area, a large amount of clearance is necessary. A surprisingly large number of houses here are long past a state of habitability or usefulness, and, curiously enough, most of them are owned by the Fife Coal Company, Limited. Perhaps our ideas of the habitability of a dwelling is somewhat different to parties interested. At anyrate, I believe drastic measures are required to get rid of the black spots. It is really beyond comprehension how people are content to stay in what are nothing more than mere apologies for houses. Many of them are that in name only, and it is gratifying to know that 73 of them are to be swept away almost immediately. The remainder, we sincerely hope, will follow very quickly. This small town is neat and can be made almost a model mining town if these black spots were cut out. I hope to be able to assist in this very desirable work.

Eighty three-apartment houses are in course of erection, primarily for the accommodation of the tenants of the 73 houses referred to. Another 60 have been approved and I see no reason why, with 14 houses available, every uninhabitable house in Kelty, together with host of sub-let and overcrowded dwellings, cannot be wiped out.

Slaughterhouses.

Two slaughterhouses exist in the area—one public slaughterhouse belonging to the Burgh of Cowdenbeath, and one private one belonging to Kelty Co-operative Society, Limited.

The Cowdenbeath premises are under the control of a full-time superintendent and were always found to be clean and well conducted. The hours for slaughtering are fixed and supervision is, in consequence, very easy.

At Kelty, the premises were always found to be well kept. Slaughtering takes place three times weekly at fixed hours and on special occasions after intimation is made to me. Here again, supervision and inspection are comparatively simple, due, in a way, to the co-operation between the Society's staff and myself.

Schools.

Occasional visits were made to all schools and particular attention was paid to the lavatory accommodation, playgrounds, and washing and drinking facilities. Special investigation was made owing to the incidence of diphtheria in Kelty. It was found necessary to draw the attention of the School Authorities to the unsatisfactory condition of the floors of the conveniences.

Dairies.

Periodical visits were made to each and, except for a certain amount of slackness in milking and handling milk, no objection was taken. No case of infectious disease occurred at any dairy or milkshop and no case could be found to be attributed to milk. The methods employed at milking times and in handling the milk leave something to be desired. I would rather see an attempt being made to establish cleanly handling than to have the latest thing in byre construction. Our efforts will be directed in this channel.

The premises generally were found to be fairly well kept, although frequent and regular inspection is necessary to have the standard maintained.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During 1930 seven hundred and eighty-seven samples of food and drugs were taken by the County Sampling Officers, under my direction as Chief Sampling Officer, and analysed by the County Analyst. Of these, seven hundred and forty-five were official samples and forty-two were test samples. On analysis twenty-six official samples and two test samples were found not to be of the nature and substance of the article demanded. The nature and number of the adulterated official samples were sweet milk, thirteen ; sausages, three ; mince, six ; whisky, one ; cream of tartar, one ; coffee, one ; and cinnamon, one. The two adulterated test samples were sweet milk.

Of the vendors of the twenty-six adulterated official samples, nine were fined in sums varying from 10s to £4, a total of £16, whilst in four cases the proceedings were dropped on payment of £2 in the case of three and £1 in the other towards expenses. In one case proceedings were dropped, no payment towards expenses being sought. No proceedings were taken in four cases while in eight cases the vendors were warned.

The following statement sets forth the work undertaken under the Acts by the Sampling Officers.

CUPAR DISTRICT.—Official samples, sixty, all genuine ; test samples, two, both genuine ; sixty-two samples in all.

BURGHS IN CUPAR DISTRICT.—Official samples, sixty-three, of which one was adulterated ; test samples, sixteen, of which two were adulterated ; seventy-nine samples in all.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered one hundred and forty-one, of which one hundred and twenty-three were official and eighteen test samples.

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.—Official samples, one hundred and three, of which four were adulterated ; test samples, three, all genuine ; one hundred and six samples in all.

BURGHS IN DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.—Official samples, fifty-seven, of which two were adulterated ; test samples, fifteen, all genuine ; seventy-two samples in all.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered one hundred and seventy-eight, of which one hundred and sixty were official and eighteen test samples.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.—Official samples, one hundred and eighty-
o, of which nine were adulterated ; test samples, *nil*.

BURGHS IN KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.—Official samples, one hundred and
ty-two ; of which eight were adulterated ; test samples, six, all
nuine ; one hundred and sixty-eight samples in all.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered three hundred and fifty,
which three hundred and forty-four were official and six test samples.

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT.—Official samples, nineteen, all genuine ;
st samples, *nil*.

BURGHS IN ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT.—Official samples, ninety-nine,
which two were adulterated ; test samples, *nil*.

Total samples taken, therefore, numbered one hundred and eighteen,
official.

Tables of Samples and Results of their Analyses.

CUPAR DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

OFFICIAL.	Gen.	Adult.	Total.	TEST.	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	1	..	1	Sweet Milk,	..	1	..
Condensed Milk,	1	..	1	Sauce,			
Barley,	..	2	..	Worcestershire,	1	..	
Beer, Draught,	..	2	..				
Butter, Salt,	..	4	..				
Cheese, Cheddar,	1	..	1				
Cream, Tinned,	..	1	..				
Fat, Roast,	..	1	..				
Flour,	..	3	..				
Ginger, Preserved,	1	..	1				
Ginger, Root,	..	1	..				
Honey,	..	2	..				
Instant Postum,	1	..	1				
Lard,	..	1	..				
Margarine,	..	3	..				
Oatmeal,	..	1	..				
Orange Squash,	1	..	1				
Peas, Green,	..	2	..				
Peel, Lemon,	..	1	..				
Pepper, White,	2	..	2				
Rennet,	..	1	..				
Rice, Ground,	..	1	..				
Sausages,	..	1	..				
Sauce,	..	1	..				
Soda, Baking,	..	1	..				
Spirits, Diluted,	2	..	2				
Sugar,	..	1	..				
Sugar, Brown,	..	2	..				
Sweets,	..	2	..				
Tartar, Cream of	2	..	2				
Tea,	..	4	..				
Tomato Puree,	..	1	..				
Treacle,	..	1	..				
Vinegar,	..	2	..				
Whisky,	..	5	..				
Wine, White,	..	1	..				
Total,	..	60	..		2	..	

AUCHTERMUCHTY BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	5	..	5
Borax,	1	..	1
Browning, Liquid,	1	..	1
Butter, Fresh,	1	..	1
Butter, Salt,	1	..	1
Cocoa,	1	..	1
Coffee,	1	..	1
Cream,	1	..	1
Cream, Tinned,	1	..	1
Golden Creme,	1	..	1
Margarine,	1	..	1
Oil, Olive,	1	..	1
Sausages,	1	..	1
Sweets,	1	..	1
Tartar, Cream of,	1	..	1
Tartaric Acid,	1	..	1
Tea,	1	..	1
Total,	21	..	21

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	2	..	2
Total,	2	..	2

CUPAR BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk.	10	..	10
Cream,	3	..	3
Skimmed Milk,	5	..	5
Total,	18	..	18

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	12	2	14
Total,	12	2	14

One test sample was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 0·24%, while the other was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 0·26%.

FALKLAND BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	6	..	6
Total,	6	..	6

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Nil.			

LADYBANK BURGH.

OFFICIAL.				TEST.
	Gen.	Adult.	Total.	
Sweet Milk,	..	7	1	8
Total,	..	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>

The above noted adulterated sample of Sweet Milk contained 1·86% of Fat and 8·92% of Non-Fatty Solids.

NEWBURGH BURGH.

OFFICIAL.		Gen. Adult. Total.		TEST.			
		Gen.	Adult.	Total	Gen.	Adult.	Total
Sweet Milk,	..	2	..	2			
Butter, Salt,	..	1	..	1			
Cornflour,	..	1	..	1			
Mince,	..	1	..	1			
Pepper, Black,	..	1	..	1			
Rice, Ground,	..	1	..	1			
Sausages,	..	1	..	1			
Sausagemeat,	..	1	..	1			
Tea,	..	1	..	1			
Total,	..	10	..	10			

DUNFERMLINE DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk, ..	76	3	79
pasteurised Milk, ..	1	..	1
itter, Fresh, ..	2	..	2
itter, Salt, ..	4	..	4
eeese, ..	1	..	1
offee, ..	1	..	1
our, ..	1	..	1
eat Roll, ..	1	..	1
ince, ..	7	1	8
usagemeat, ..	1	..	1
molina, ..	1	..	1
hisky, ..	3	..	3
Total, ..	99	4	103

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk, ..	1	..	1
Sausagemeat, ..	1	..	1
Soda, Baking, ..	1	..	1
Total, ..	3	..	3

The above noted adulterated samples
Sweet Milk contained the following :

Fat %.	Non-Fatty Solids %
2.80	8.62
2.79	8.85
2.61	8.55

CULROSS BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk, ..	2	..	2
hisky, ..	1	..	1
Total, ..	3	..	3

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Nil.			

COWDENBEATH BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	..	30	1
Butter, Salt,	..	5	..
Mince,	..	3	..
Whisky,	..	4	..
			43
Total,	..	42	1

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	..	2	..
Condensed Milk,		1	..
Cream,	1
Dripping,		..	1
Lard,	1
Margarine,	1
Mince,	4
Pickles, Mixed,	1
Sauce,	1
Sponge-cake,	1
Whisky,	1
			1
Total,	..	15	..

The above noted adulterated sample of Sweet Milk contained 2·40% of Fat and 8·91% of Non-Fatty Solids.

INVERKEITHING BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	..	10	1
			11
Total,	..	10	1
			11

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
			Nil.

The above noted adulterated sample of Sweet Milk contained 2·74% of Fat and 8·59% of Non Fatty Solids.

KIRKCALDY DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

	OFFICIAL.	TEST.				
	Gen.	Adult.	Total.	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Butter Milk,	.. 102	4	106	<i>Nil,</i>		
Immed Milk,	2	..	2			
Steurised Milk,	4	..	4			
McEwan's Blue Label,	.. 1	..	1			
Riley,	.. 1	..	1			
Eetroot, Pickled,	1	..	1			
Butter, Fresh,	.. 2	..	2			
Butter, Salt,	.. 9	..	9			
Cheese, Lemon,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, Gouda,	.. 1	..	1			
Acid, Ric	.. 1	..	1			
Cheeze,	.. 2	..	2			
Wheatflour,	.. 1	..	1			
Branntans,	.. 2	..	2			
Spices,	.. 1	..	1			
Anger, Ground,	1	..	1			
Marm, Gooseberry,	1	..	1			
Plum, Plum,	.. 1	..	1			
Card, Card,	.. 3	..	3			
Cheese Curd, Mon	.. 2	..	2			
Water, Water,	.. 1	..	1			
Margarine,	.. 7	..	7			
Cream, Cream,	.. 3	4	7			
Chocolates, Chocolates,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, White, Upper	.. 2	..	2			
Cheese, Cheesecakes,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, Cheeses,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, Cheeze,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, Chym,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, Tinned, Cheeses,	.. 1	..	1			
Cream, Cream of Tartar,	.. 4	1	5			
Cheesic Acid, Tartaric Acid,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, Cheese,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, Cheeze,	.. 1	..	1			
Cheese, Malt, Cheesegar,	.. 2	..	2			
Cheesky, Whisky,	.. 5	..	5			
Total.	.. 173	9	182			

The above noted adulterated samples Sweet Milk contained the following:

Fat %.	Non-Fatty Solids %.
2·84	8·56
2·64	8·51
2·78	8·57
2·91	8·72

BUCKHAVEN BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

Gen. Adult. Total.

Sweet Milk,	..	4	..	4
Condensed Milk,	..	1	..	1
Butter, Fresh,	..	1	..	1
Butter, Salt,	..	1	..	1
Cheese, Cheddar,	..	1	..	1
Jam, Strawberry,	..	1	..	1
Pepper, White,	..	1	..	1
Sausages,	..	..	1	1
Tartar, Cream of,	..	1	..	1
Total,	..	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total
Sweet Milk,	..	6	..
Total,	..	<u>6</u>	<u>..</u>

BURNTISLAND BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

Gen. Adult. Total.

Sweet Milk,	..	15	..	15
Beer,	..	1	..	1
Jam, Strawberry,	..	1	..	1
Marmalade,	..	1	..	1
Mince,	..	..	1	1
Mincemeat,	..	1	..	1
Pineapple,	..	1	..	1
Sausages,	..	1	..	1
Sponge Cake,	..	2	..	2
Tartar, Cream of,	..	1	..	1
Total,	..	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>25</u>

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total
Nil.			

KINGHORN BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

Gen. Adult. Total.

Sweet Milk,	..	3	..	3
Beer,	..	1	..	1
Butter, Salt,	..	1	..	1
Margarine,	..	1	..	1
Tea,	..	1	..	1
Vinegar,	..	1	..	1
Total,	..	<u>8</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>8</u>

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total
Nil.			

LESLIE BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
weet Milk,	20	2	22
utter, Fresh,	2	..	2
utter, Salt,	2	..	2
innamon,	1	..	1
[am,	1	..	1
largarine,	2	..	2
ears,	1	..	1
epper, White,	1	..	1
ineapple,	1	..	1
ea,	1	..	1
obacco,	1	..	1
Whisky,	1	..	1
Total,	34	2	36

he above noted adulterated samples of
weet Milk contained the following :—

Fat°/.	Non-Fatty Solids°/.
2·88	8·51
2·48	8·74

TEST.

Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Nil.		

LEVEN BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
weet Milk,	18	..	18
utter, Fresh,	1	..	1
utter, Salt,	1	..	1
hutney,	1	..	1
offee, Ground,	1	..	1
argarine,	1	..	1
nions, Pickled,	1	..	1
uee, Tomato,	1	..	1
Total,	25	..	25

TEST.

Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Nil.		

LOCHGELLY BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	20	1	21
Skimmed Milk,	1	..	1
Boric Acid,	1	..	1
Butter, Salt,	4	..	4
Currants,	2	..	2
Jam, Apricot,	1	..	1
Mince,	1	..	1
Oil, Olive,	1	..	1
Pepper, Black,	1	..	1
Pepper, White,	2	..	2
Semolina,	1	..	1
Whisky,	1	1	2
Total,	36	2	38

The above noted adulterated sample of Sweet Milk contained 2·21% of Fat and 7·56% of Non-Fatty Solids.

TEST.

Gen.	Adult.	Total.
<i>Nil.</i>		

MARKINCH BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	8	..	8
Beer,	1	..	1
Butter, Fresh,	2	..	2
Butter, Salt,	1	..	1
Jam, Black Currant,	1	..	1
Pepper, Black,	1	..	1
Sausages,	1	2	3
Whisky,	1	..	1
Total,	16	2	18

TEST.

Gen.	Adult.	Total.
<i>Nil.</i>		

ST. ANDREWS DIVISION.

COUNTY DISTRICT.

OFFICIAL.

Gen. Adult. Total.

weet Milk,	..	9	..	9
tter, Salt,	..	1	..	1
anamon,	..	1	..	1
rnflour,	..	1	..	1
ee, Ground,	..	1	..	1
ee, Whole,	..	1	..	1
go, ..	..	1	..	1
nolina,	..	1	..	1
^,	..	1	..	1
isky,	..	2	..	2
Total,	..	<u>19</u>	..	<u>19</u>

TEST.

Gen. Adult. Total.
Nil.

CRAIL BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

Gen. Adult. Total.

weet Milk,	..	5	..	5
Total,	..	<u>5</u>	..	<u>5</u>

TEST.

Gen. Adult. Total.
Nil.

ELIE AND EARLSFERRY BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

Gen. Adult. Total.

weet Milk,	..	6	..	6
ice, ..	..	1	..	1
usages,	..	1	..	1
Total,	..	<u>8</u>	..	<u>8</u>

TEST.

Gen. Adult. Total.
Nil.

KILRENNY, ANSTRUTHER EASTER AND ANSTRUTHER
WESTER BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total.		Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	..	7	..	7			
Butter, Salt,	..	1	..	1			
Cinnamon, Ground,	1	..	1				
Cocoa,	..	1	..	1			
Coffee,	1	1			
Cornflour,	..	1	..	1			
Lard,	..	1	..	1			
Margarine,	..	1	..	1			
Sausages,	..	1	..	1			
Tartar, Cream of,	1	..	1				
Tea,	..	1	..	1			
Total,	..	<u>16</u>	1	<u>17</u>			

NEWPORT BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total.		Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	..	9	..	9			
Mince,	..	1	..	1			
Sausages,	..	2	..	2			
Total,	..	<u>12</u>	..	<u>12</u>			

PITTENWEEM BURGH.

	OFFICIAL.				TEST.		
	Gen.	Adult.	Total.		Gen.	Adult.	Total.
Sweet Milk,	..	3	..	3			
Cinnamon, Ground,	..	1	..	1			
Pepper, White,	1	..	1				
Rice, Ground,	..	1	..	1			
Sugar,	..	1	..	1			
Total,	..	<u>6</u>	1	<u>7</u>			

ST. ANDREWS BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.	
veet Milk,	..	17	..	17
itter, Fresh,	..	1	..	1
itter, Salt,	..	2	..	2
nnamon,	..	1	..	1
coa,	..	1	..	1
rnflour,	..	1	..	1
ce, Ground,	..	2	..	2
ce, Whole,	..	2	..	2
gar,	..	3	..	3
rtar, Cream of,	..	1	..	1
a,	..	2	..	2
Total,	..	33	..	33

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
<i>Nil.</i>			

TAYPORT BURGH.

OFFICIAL.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.	
veet Milk,	..	8	..	8
arley, Pot,	..	1	..	1
itter,	..	1	..	1
rnflour,	..	1	..	1
urgarine,	..	1	..	1
pper, Black,	..	1	..	1
ce, Ground,	..	1	..	1
ce, Whole,	..	1	..	1
usages,	..	1	..	1
a,	..	1	..	1
Total,	..	17	..	17

TEST.

	Gen.	Adult.	Total.
<i>Nil.</i>			

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
MARCH, 1911 (CONT'D.)

Author	Title	Journal	Volume	Page
W. H. Dall	On the Geology of the Klamath Mountains	Geological Society of America, Special Paper No. 50	1910	1-100
W. H. Dall	The Geology of the Klamath Mountains	Geological Society of America, Special Paper No. 51	1910	1-100
W. H. Dall	The Geology of the Klamath Mountains	Geological Society of America, Special Paper No. 52	1910	1-100
W. H. Dall	The Geology of the Klamath Mountains	Geological Society of America, Special Paper No. 53	1910	1-100

BOOK REVIEWS

Author	Title	Journal	Volume	Page
W. H. Dall	On the Geology of the Klamath Mountains	Geological Society of America, Special Paper No. 50	1910	1-100
W. H. Dall	The Geology of the Klamath Mountains	Geological Society of America, Special Paper No. 51	1910	1-100
W. H. Dall	The Geology of the Klamath Mountains	Geological Society of America, Special Paper No. 52	1910	1-100
W. H. Dall	The Geology of the Klamath Mountains	Geological Society of America, Special Paper No. 53	1910	1-100

COUNTY OF FIFE.

Statistical Tables

FOR

CUPAR DISTRICT

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT

II.—Return of cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending 31st Decr. 1

DISTRICT OF CUPAR.

Population, Census 1921—15,418; Population estimated to middle of 1930—14,

	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers.		Corrected Number.		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males.	Females
Total Births (including Illegitimate) ..	203	10	33	226	113	11
Illegitimate Births ..	9	1	7	15	8	
Marriages ..	91	..	..	..	..
Deaths ..	242	67	40	215	91	12

PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected Transfers adjusted Age and Sex Distribut
Birth-rate ..	13·9	15·4	..
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total Births ..	..	6·6	..
Marriage-rate ..	6·2	..	..
Death-rate—All Causes ..	16·5	14·7	11·2
Do. —All Tuberculosis ..	..	0·34	..
Do. —Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	..	0·20	..
Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases ..	..	0·41	..
Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births) ..	..	71	..

CAUSES OF DEATHS (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS).

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages			Age										
	Both Sexes	M	F	-1	1	5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	7
Scarlet Fever..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Disease ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Malignant Tumours ..	35	9	26	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	7	3	10	..
Meningitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.)	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy ..	34	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	11	1
Heart Disease ..	43	18	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	6	14	1
Diseases of Arteries ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	9	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	10	7	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 y'rs) ..	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Dis. & Acc. of Preg. & Parturit'n	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dis. of Early Infancy, & Malformation	10	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Violent Deaths ..	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
Other Defined Diseases ..	39	17	22	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	5	5	6	1
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL CAUSES ..	215	91	124	16	4	2	3	7	3	4	17	28	48	..

**Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending 31st Dec. 1930.
DISTRICT OF DUNFERMLINE.**

	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Number.		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
all Births (including illegitimate)	597	25	60	632	318	314
legitimate Births	36	3	11	44	26	18
Triages	179	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths	290	17	77	350	188	162

PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
Birth-rate	16·1	17·1	..
Estimated Birth-rate per 100 Total Births	..	7·0	..
Mortality-rate	4·8	..	..
Mortality-rate—All Causes	7·8	9·5	10·4
o. All Tuberculosis	..	0·35	..
o. — Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	0·19	..
o. — Principal Epidemic Diseases	..	0·11	..
Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births)	..	71	..

CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages			AGE										
	Both Sexes	M	F	1	1-	5-	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Influenza	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.
Spiro-Spinal Meningitis	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	.
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	5	8	13
Pregnant Tumours	34	16	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	5	8	13
Meningitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.)	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hepatitis	31	14	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	11	8	7
Heart Disease	42	18	24	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	8	12	6
Blockages of Arteries	8	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	.
Urticaria	32	20	12	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	3	3	9	9
Uremia (all forms)	24	15	9	6	3	2	1	.	1	2	4	2	1	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1
Gastro-enteritis & Enteritis (under 2 years)	4	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Otitis Media	4	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.
Urticaria, Acute and Chronic	9	3	6	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	3	1	2	.
Other Dis. & Acc. of Preg. & Parturition	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	.	.	.
Other Diseases of Early Infancy, & Malformat'ns	27	17	10	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Debility	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.
Other Violent Deaths	23	18	5	.	2	1	1	7	2	2	3	4	.	1
Other Defined Diseases	67	31	36	5	1	1	.	2	1	5	7	7	8	24
Other Ill-Defined or Unknown	7	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	1	.
ALL CAUSES	350	188	162	45	15	6	2	21	13	20	39	53	59	63

II.—Return of Cases or DEATHS registered during the year ending 31st Decr. 19

DISTRICT OF KIRKCALDY.

Population, Census 1921—44,569; Population estimated to middle of 1930—45,1

	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Number		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Births (including Illegitimate) ..	958	50	83	991	506	485
Illegitimate Births ..	55	6	17	66	36	30
Marriages ..	214	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths ..	470	96	109	483	241	242

PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected Transfers a adjusted f Age and S Distribution
			..
Birth-rate	21.2	22.0	..
Illegitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total Births ..	..	6.7	..
Marriage-rate	4.7	..	..
Death-rate—All Causes	10.4	10.7	11.9
Do. —All Tuberculosis ..	..	0.60	..
Do. —Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	..	0.42	..
Do. Principal Epidemic Diseases ..	..	0.42	..
Infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under one year per 1000 births)	..	54	..

CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages			AGE									
	Both Sexes	M	F	-1	1-5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Enteric Fever	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	8	3	5	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	5	2	3	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Other Epidemic Diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	19	10	9	..	1	..	1	3	3	5	3	1	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	2	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberc'sis of Intestines & Peritoneum ..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant Tumours	45	19	26	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	13	9	8
Rheumatic Fever	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.) ..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy	42	16	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	9	13
Heart Disease	65	34	31	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	4	11	27
Diseases of Arteries	13	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	5
Bronchitis	36	18	18	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	8	12	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	25	13	12	3	5	..	3	1	3	1	3	2	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years) ..	6	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
All Diseases of Liver (not Malignant) ..	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1
Nephritis, Acute and Chronic	15	6	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	5
Puerperal Sepsis	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Other Dis. & Acc.of Preg. & Partn' ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
Dis.of Early Infancy, & Malforma'n's ..	30	15	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Other Violent Deaths	31	26	5	..	4	3	1	4	4	2	4	5	2
Other Defined Diseases	77	32	45	7	2	2	2	6	4	4	8	9	10
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	8	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3
ALL CAUSES	483	241	242	54	18	19	12	25	30	31	49	68	86

I.—Return of Cases of DEATHS registered during the year ending 31st Decr. 1930.
 DISTRICT OF ST. ANDREWS.
 Population, Census 1921—15,201; Population estimated to middle of 1930—14,491

	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Numbers		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Births (including Illegitimate) ..	212	10	39	241	133	108
Legitimate Births ..	25	1	5	29	15	14
Marriages ..	74	..	..	..	..	..
Deaths ..	143	13	32	162	81	81

PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Uncorrected	Corrected for Transfers	Corrected for Transfers and adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution
			..
Birth-rate	14·6	16·6	..
legitimate Birth-rate per 100 Total Births .. .. .. ..	..	12·0	..
marriage-rate	5·1	..	..
death-rate—All Causes	9·9	11·2	9·6
Do. —All Tuberculosis .. .. .. ..	..	0·41	..
Do. —Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .. ..	..	0·35	..
Do. —Principal Epidemic Diseases .. .. .. ..	..	0·00	..
infantile Mortality Rate (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births) .. .. .. ..	..	71	..

CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages			AGE									85 up		
	Both Sexes	M	F	-1	1	5	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	
Fluence	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Malignant Tumours	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	5	4	3
Neumatic Fever	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Meningitis (not Cer. Spin. or Tuberc.)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soplexy	21	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	7	2
Heart Disease	34	19	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	11	5
Diseases of Arteries	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Oncritis	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Liver (not Malignant)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Phritis, Acute and Chronic	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..
Superaler Sepsis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
H. Dis. and Acc. of Preg and Pa'tion	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dis. of Early Infancy, & Malformat'ns	15	8	7	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abicide	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Her Violent Deaths	9	9	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..
Her Defined Diseases	26	10	16	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	6	2	3	8
ALL CAUSES	162	81	81	17	1	2	1	3	9	10	20	22	31	30	16

